The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9523 第九千五百二十三號 光緒十四年六月初十日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1888. 禮拜三 香港英七月十八號 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17, SAGHALIEN, French steamer, 2,580, Homery, Yokohama, and Shanghai 14th July, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 17, NINGPO, German str., 762, Sadewasser, Shanghai 12th July, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 17, SARPEDON, British str., 1,591, Chrimes, Liverpool, and Singapore 11th July, General. —BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 17, PEKING, British steamer, 956, Henermann, Whampoa 17th July, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 17, COMET, German ship, 1,083, Krippner, Cardiff 4th April, Coal.—ORDER.

July 17, FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, R. Croad, Shanghai 12th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

July 17, PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British str., 1,011, Benson, Bangkok 11th July, Rice and General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

July 17, NATAL, French steamer, 3,825, Such, Marseilles 17th June, Alexandria 22nd, Port Said 23rd, Suez 24th, Aden 28th, Colombo 5th July, Singapore 11th, and Saigon 13th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

17TH JULY

Mongkut, British str., for Swatow.
Formosa, British str., for Amoy.
Khiva, British str., for Singapore.
Kutsang, British str., for Shanghai.
Sarpedon, British str., for Amoy.
Activ, Danish str., for Hoihow.
Maria, German str., for Haiphong.
Electra, Amr. bark, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

July 17, WOLF, German gunboat, for Amoy.
July 17, TSINAN, British str., for Sydney.
July 17, SOOCHOW, British str., for Hoihow.
July 17, GUTHRIE, British str., for Port Darwin.
July 17, HEVER, German str., for Tientsin.
July 17, FORMOSA, British str., for Tamsui.
July 17, KUTSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
July 17, KHIVA, British str., for Bombay.
July 17, MALWA, British str., for Japan.
July 17, MONGKUT, British str., for Bangkok.
July 17, FUSHUN, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
July 17, NINGPO, German str., for Whampoa.
July 17, GEN. WERDER, German str., for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—10 Chinese.

Per *Sarpedon*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—468 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per *Saghalien*, str., from Yokohama, &c.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. and Miss Alves and servant, Dr. A. G. Smith, from Shanghai. From Kobe.—Mr. Pécheur, and 2 companions, Messrs. L. M. Carpier and Bosseur, and 21 marines, for Saigon. For Singapore.—3 Chinese, from Shanghai. For Marseilles.—Messrs. W. White, Gordon, E. Fischer, J. Daeth, W. B. Buyers, G. W. Appleby, E. Chichton, from Shanghai. From Yokohama.—Mr. Lavaery, and 11 Japanese.

Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Newcomb, and 88 Chinese.

Per *Natal*, str., for Hongkong.—From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Brookdorf, Mr. Lo Tsoug Ming, and Mrs. Roze's servant. From Colombo. —Rev. Vincent. From Singapore.—Mrs. Galzeke, Messrs. Lothaire, St. Jno. Georges, and Schaiser. From Saigon.—Messrs. Yuipo Benoit and Ho Sum, and 202 Chinese. For Yokohama. —From Marseilles.—Mr. Makamura Hiroyosa (Japanese Minister), and Mrs. Makamura, Messrs. F. Moda, Iwai, P. Kuta, S. Hattori, Totzuka, Gontaz Hamoda, Ito Gimbei, and V. Gay. For Kobe.—From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Tan Ah Ham and 2 children, and Mr. Teo Ten Kean.

DEPARTED.

Per *General Werder*, str., for Yokohama.—Col. W. Badgley, and Mr. Rd. Furton. For Hyogo.—Mr. W. Klein.

Per *Malwa*, str., from Hongkong.—For Kobe. Mrs. Champernowne. For Yokohama.—Gen. and Mrs. Cameron, the Misses Cameron, and 2 maids, Lieut. Somerville, Messrs. J. E. David and E. S. Kelly, Major Churchill, and 2 Chinese. For Hyogo.—1 Chinese. For Yokohama.—From London.—Messrs. J. Parr and S. Nakamura. From Marseilles.—Mr. Kanedo.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, from Bangkok 11th July, reports had strong W. and S.W. winds in Gulf of Siam; thence to Paracels fresh to moderate monsoon and squally weather; from Paracels to land strong S. and S.E. winds and fine weather.

The Chinese steamer *Fushun*, from Shanghai 12th July, reports from Shanghai to Tung-ying light southerly wind Barometer gradually falling. 5 p.m., 14th July, anchored in Tong-sang harbour, strong N.N.E. gale, Barometer low and steadily falling, heavy swell from the S.E. Midnight, 15th July, weather clearing up proceeded towards Swatow; from thence to port fine weather, light S.E. winds, and heavy southerly swell.

The German steamer *Ningpo*, from Shanghai 12th July, reports had light southerly winds and fine weather to Namki; from thence increased N.W. wind and sea with falling Barometer. On the 14th July, at 4 o'clock a.m. when at Okseu had strong N.W. gale and tremendous high sea, from N.N.E. Steering for Amoy, anchored there at noon, Bar. 29.40, leaving there the next day; from thence to port fresh southerly winds with high sea.

DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO Co.

Manufacturers of Cabinet, Combination, Chapel and Pedal ORGANS, and Square and Upright PIANOS;

Sole right to use Foley's Automatic PEDAL COVER for the whole Continent of EUROPE. This device absolutely closes the Organ, rendering it proof against Mice, Insects, Dust, &c.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
LONDON, „
HAMBURG, GERMANY
ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY, „
MELBOURNE, „
CHRIST-CHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO Co., BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Send for catalogues. [1411

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any steamer lying in the Harbour or coming alongside the Kowloon Wharf on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1888. [183

INTIMATIONS

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£ 6,696,425
ANNUAL INCOME	£ 900,000
SUMS ASSURED	£20,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	£12,000,000

THE STANDARD has been established for 62 years, and its Invested Funds are the largest of any Life Office in the United Kingdom with the exception of one office established ten years earlier.

Full particulars as to the Company's different Schemes of Assurances may be obtained on application to the

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.
849—31

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Greville Memoirs, 8 Vols. new and cheaper Ed.
Academy and Grosvenor Gallery Notes.
Boating—New Volume of The "Badminton Library."
A large assortment of Photogravures, from the most celebrated Pictures—can be very effectively mounted and framed.
James's Manchuria.
I. M. Customs Returns of Trade, 1887.
Special separate Reports on Kowloon, Lappa, Pakhoi, Canton, Shanghai, Foochow.
Dr. Eitel's Handbook of Chinese Buddhism, being a Sankrit-Chinese Dictionary with Vocabularies of the Buddhist Terms, Second Edition, revised and enlarged, $3.50.
The Bells' Waltz, by Chas. Lassere.
A quantity of New Songs and Vocal Duets.
Lloyd's Universal Register of Shipping, 1888.
Hutton's Practical Engineer's Hand Book.
Lowndes's Law of General Average.
A. B. C. Telegraph Code.
Dr. Wm. Smith's Principia Latina.
Cæsar, Latin Text.
Giles's Word for Word Key to Cæsar.
Peking Gazette, 1887.
Modern Hoyle—How to play all Card Games.
Modern Etiquette in Public and Private.
Sailor's Pocket Book—New revised Ed.
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching.
Dr. Cantlie's Accidental Injuries, their causes and treatment.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.
26

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED
Weldon's Guide to Fancy-Work.
Photograph Albums for Cabinets only.
Minerals, Mines and Mining, by Osborne.
Copper Smelting, by Peters.
Turning Lathes by Lukin.
Coffee, its Culture and Commerce.
West's American Foundry Practice.
West's Moulder's Text Book.
New Guide to London.
Snare's Mind of Man.
Loundes Law Marine Insurance.
10,000 Cheap Light Literature, at 25 cents.
Canvas Sketching Books of Whatman's paper.
French Artists' Easels.
French Curves and Set Squares.
New Fancy Stationery.
Tennis Balls, Tennis Shoes.
Dumb Bells.
New Stock of Leather Goods consisting of Pocket Books, Letter Cases, Card Cases, Cigar & Cigarette Cases, Writing Cases, Blotting Books, &c.
Three Castles Tobacco.
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.
Manifold Letter Books.
New Songs, New Dance Music.

WALTER W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
27

F I L T E R S.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS,

½ Gallon to 6 Gallon.

MAIGNEN'S RAPID FILTERS,

1 Gallon to 4 Gallon.

MAIGNEN'S UNBREAKABLE EXPORT FILTERS, $6.50 Each.

GLASS TABLE FILTERS,

FANCY SIDEBOARD FILTERS,

FOR SALE BY

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [28

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will ABOLISH ALL TRANSHIPMENTS, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of cargo, and for Passenger Accommodation and Cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved SECOND-SALOON Accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1888. [900

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—JOHN WILLIAM CROKER of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Engineer, carrying on Business under the Firm of J. W. CROKER & Co., having been adjudicated Bankrupt under a Petition for Adjudication, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy, on the 2nd day of July, 1888, is hereby required to surrender himself to ALFRED GASCOYNE WISE, Esquire, the Acting Registrar of the said Court at the FIRST MEETING of CREDITORS to be held by the said Registrar on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

The said ALFRED GASCOYNE WISE, Esq., is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES are Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his final examination, and to make application for his discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

At the First Meeting of Creditors the Registrar will receive the proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and Creditors who shall have proved their Debts respectively, or the majority in value of the said Creditors, are hereby directed to choose at such Meeting an Assignee of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, to be called the Creditors' Assignee.

Dated the 10th day of July, 1888.

1304 SHARP, JOHNSON, & STOKES, Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING—Chairman.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
B. Layton, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEwen. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [9

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [10

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000.
PAID UP	£ 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [11

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS,
½ past 12 to ½ past one every quarter of an hour, and from
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. GENTLEMEN are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at $12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at $2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1888. [1028

PORTLAND CEMENT

J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1888. [561

LOS FILIPINOS,
IMPORTERS OF
TOBACCO AND MANILA CIGARS,
25, POTTINGER STREET.

A Large and varied Stock of best Descriptions of MANILA & OTHER CIGARS, TOBACCO, CIGARETTES.

Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Prices.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

SILVESTRE ARLEGUI & Co., Proprietors.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1888. [1030

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1885. [31

怡生號

YEE SUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, have always on hand LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address:—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & Co., No. 68 PRAYA. [642

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 19th July, 1888, at 11.30 A.M., at Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s Godowns. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

12 Boxes TEA each 20 Catties.
202 Boxes TEA each 5 Catties.

214 Boxes TEA.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1345

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1888, at 2 P.M., at No. 78, Wellington Street.

THE WHOLE CONCERNS OF THE NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE, Comprising:—
2 PRINTING PRESSES.
1 PERFORATING MACHINE.
1 RULING MACHINE.
1 PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.
1 COPPER PLATE MACHINE.
123 KINDS OF TYPES & STANDS.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1888. [1335

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1888. [1330

NEW & ORIGINAL SERIAL STORY FROM THE PEN OF H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quartermain," "She," "Jess," &c., &c.

The Proprietors of this Journal are pleased to announce that they have, at a very considerable outlay, made arrangements with H. RIDER HAGGARD—the Author of the most popular and dramatic Stories of our day—by which their Readers will enjoy precedent perusal of a new and unpublished manuscript Story from his pen.

The Title of RIDER HAGGARD'S New Story is
COLONEL QUARITCH, V.C.
And the Opening Chapters will appear in an early issue of
THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

In this dramatic work, the author of "She" makes a new departure. Instead of placing his characters in lands remote from civilization and subjecting them to influences of the most remarkable and unprecedented nature, he has here written an English treasure story of the present day. The hero is a soldier in the British army, a wearer of the Victoria Cross, who returns home from the recent operations in the Soudan, to exchange the perils and privations of warfare in the desert for a series of sensational incidents among pleasant English landscapes, and the ultimate reward of an ancestral home brightened by the beauty of a comely bride. The plot is well contrived, there is strong individualisation in the characters; the scenes are depicted with clearness and a warm glow of local colour, while the main incidents are worked out with power. Not even in "King Solomon's Mines," when entrance is effected into the mysterious chamber, is the thrill greater than when Colonel Quaritch unearths the treasure, hidden away from Cromwell's soldiers, the recovery of which saves an ancient house from ruin.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [1204

T I M B E R.

THE Undersigned, Agents for Messrs. E. E. ABRAHAMSON & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1886. [3

SPECIALITIES.

THE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP France, Distillers of the wide world known Liqueur BENEDICTINE, have given the *Monopoly of Sale of it* in China to our House, while we have appointed Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co., of Hongkong, to represent us there. The Finest, most wholesome Liqueur, is BENEDICTINE. It is appetising, digestive and stomachic.

No one save ourselves has a right to import it into China.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
For execution of all Orders direct or otherwise.

SQUARE BOTTLE SCOTCH WHISKY,
Of our own Blend and Shipping,
Excellent, Old, Soft, Pure, Inexpensive,
Only in hands of SIEMSSEN & Co.
Representing
1182 CUTLER PALMER & Co.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to TRANSHIP CARGO from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the Harbour, and to BRING CARGO across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,
ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1888. [784

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day Transferred the Agency of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, to MR. ALEXANDER LEVY, Agent for MESSRS. CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Shanghai.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1888. [1327

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON, A. M. INST. C.E.
61, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [1254

MR. H. F. HAYLLAR, C.E.,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER
No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Near ICE HOUSE STREET.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. [1259

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PREUSSEN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 11th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd July, at 4 P.M.

All claims must reach us before the 25th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [7

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GLENEARN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are also requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than two weeks after arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [1322

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "POLYHYMNIA," Capt. W. Schaefer, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Godown Co. and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [1326

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "BISAGNO," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF OPIUM AND VALUABLES, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS, Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so, those wishing to take delivery from alongside may apply at Agents' Office.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From Marseilles, Genoa, &c., ex S. S. *Singapore*.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before the 18th July, at 4 P.M., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th July, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent per package per diem.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [6

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DIOMED," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 12th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [1282

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED,

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

The TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is now in working order.
Subscription, $80 per Annum.
Electrical Material on sale, or hire.
Electric BELLS fitted and maintained.
Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
Estimates free for all kinds of Electrical work.

HAROLD DOWSON, Agent.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1887. [1629

J. MARINBURK.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, COLLEGE CHAMBERS.

DRAWING ROOM AND DINING ROOM SUITS, LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES AND MARBLE TOP WASH-STANDS, MANTEL AND CONSOLE GLASSES.

SILK PLUSHES IN VARIOUS COLOURS.
TAPESTRIES IN LATEST DESIGNS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1888. [117

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN CHINA IS THAT OF MESSRS. VEUVE HINE, FILS ET CIE, OF REIMS,
(SHIPPED BY)
CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
Sold Solely by their friends
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price. [975

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors. } Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD / Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in ALFRED CELLIERS SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA "D O R O T H Y."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Geoffrey Wilder	Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Harry Sherwood	„ H. M. IMANO
Squire Bantam	„ C. SUTCH
John Tuppit	„ H. HASSAN
Tom Strutt	„ WHIFFEN CRIPPS
And	
Lurcher	Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN
Dorothy Bantam	Miss MAUDE HARE
Lydia Hawthorne	„ FLO. MORRISON
Phyllis	„ GRACE WHITEFORD
Lady Betty	„ VERA PATEY
Lady Plunkett	„ NELLIE ARLINE
Mrs. Privett	„ EVA LEAMINGTON

ACT I.—HOP GARDENS.
ACT II.—CHANTICLEER HALL.
ACT III.—THE ROUND COPPICE.

Conductor .... Mr. S. A. ROBERTSON

To Season Ticket Holders.

Subscription Nights—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Directorate Guarantee twelve distinct productions and no REPEAT on any Subscription Night.

Season Ticket for the series, $24.

THURSDAY, July 19th—MARITANA.
SATURDAY, July 21st—Farcical Comedy "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."
MONDAY, July 23rd—BOHEMIAN GIRL (OPERA).

Prices $3, $2, and $1.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

Plan for general booking open on Saturday.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Panel Portraits of the Company by the Celebrated Van der Weyde on view at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's, Hongkong Hotel, &c.

N.B.—THE PEAK TRAMWAY will run a special down Train on the nights of each Performance at 8.45, returning at 12 O'CLOCK.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1342

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLF RASMUS APENES, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—ADOLF RASMUS APENES, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, having been adjudged Bankrupt, under a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy in Hongkong, on the 11th day of October, 1887, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last Examination and make application for his Order of Discharge, will be held before the Honourable JAMES RUSSELL, C.M.G., Acting Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON of that day precisely. ALFRED GASCOYNE WISE is the Official Assignee in the Bankruptcy.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1888.

ALFRED G. WISE, Acting Registrar.
1343

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all VESSELS DISCHARGING BOMBAY COTTON, and COTTON YARN at the Kowloon Wharves will have FREE STORAGE for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 cents per Bale per month will be Charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1887. [34

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. STAINFIELD, 55, Queen's Road East, has PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Single Men or Married Couples, at reasonable rates.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1887. [36

GUARANTEED the best Quality HOLLANDS GIN, in Stone Bottles, at $5 per dozen, also PUNCH, CURACAO, PERSICO, ANISETTE, &c., &c.

GOOD ENGLISH DOUBLE BARRELED BREECH LOADING GUNS, 12 Bore, the latest improvement, in Boxes, with everything complete. Price, $45, &c. &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 & 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1888. [1276

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

WANTED.

A SURGEON for the BRITISH S. S. "ALBANY."

Apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1344

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARINE ENGINEER (30) Extra Certificate, desires ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT OF MANAGER OF REPAIRING SHOP. Total Abstainer and of Good Education; First Class References for conduct and ability. Address E R., 354, Care of Messrs. DEACON'S, 154, Leadenhall Street, London, England. [1347

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MIRZAPORE," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mails.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1888. [1

STEAMSHIP "NATAL."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London Ex S. S. "GUADALQUIVER," and Havre, Ex S. S. "VILLE DE BUENOS AYRES" and "GUADALQUIVER," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M., TO-DAY (TUESDAY), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at One Cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., (THURSDAY), or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT!!!

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF HONGKONG.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT

18th July, 1888.

GREAT DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE SCREAMING SKETCH,

TWO OTHELLOS.

THE STILT ACT.

THE CONTORTION ACT.

ALICE MOORE.

THE GRACEFUL EQUESTRIENNE.

N.B.—Look out for the LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE with all the exciting Scenes of a Racecourse.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes containing Six Chairs	$12.00
Single Chairs in Boxes	2.00
Dress Circle Chairs	1.50
Stalls (Carpeted Seats)	.50
Pit	25

Children under 12 years of age and Naval & Military in Uniform Half-price to all parts except to Pit.

N.B.—No Europeans will be admitted to the Pit.

Boxes and Seats can be reserved at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

ROBT. LOVE, General Agent.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1336

JEAN NICOLAS EUGENE PIRON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made on the Tenth day of July, 1888, Notice is hereby given that all Persons having Claims against the Estate of JEAN NICOLAS EUGENE PIRON, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Deceased, who died at Hongkong, on the Twenty-third day of June last, Intestate, and Letters of Administration to whose personal Estate and Effects were, on the Tenth day of July, 1888, granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction to JACQUES LOUIS MARIE PIRON, the brother of the deceased, are hereby required to send in writing Particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned, on or before the 16th day of October, 1888, after which time the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Deceased among the Persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which he shall have had notice.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1888.

JACQUES LOUIS MARIE PIRON, Administrator,
45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
1348

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamer "NATAL," Captain Such, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at ONE P.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1888. [2

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "PEKING," Captain G. Henermann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1346

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "KHEDIVE," Captain A. C. Loggin, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 28th July, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.; Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1888. [1

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOKHARA," will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1888. [1

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "SARPEDON," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 23rd inst., for shipment per steamer "GLAUCUS."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1324

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "SARPEDON," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1324

INTIMATIONS.

1888. NOW READY. 1888.

THE

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1888,

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY,

(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),

COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,

Royal 8vo., pp. 1,200......$5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, Ryl. 8vo., pp. 816......$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin, whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects; it is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. |24

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to [illegible] their name and address with communications [illegible] to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

DEATH.

On the 12th June, at 180, Oakley-street, Chelsea, ELIZA, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Stronach, Missionary at Amoy, China, aged 79.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 17TH, 1888.

THE charges preferred by the *Times* against the Parnellites are at last to be brought to trial before a Committee of the House of Commons—for there can be little doubt that Mr. W. H. SMITH's motion mentioned in to-day's telegram will be carried. It was on the 18th April, 1887, that the great London organ published a *fac simile* of a letter said to be signed by Mr. PARNELL, and dated a few days after the Phoenix Park murders, excusing his public condemnation of the crime and condoning if not approving the murder of Mr. BURKE. Few documents have created a greater sensation than this. The *fac simile* was reproduced in newspapers all over the world, and the question of whether it was genuine or a forgery has been hotly debated from that day to this. Those of our readers who have forgotten the contents of the letter will be interested in reading it again:—

15-5-82.

DEAR SIR,—I am not surprised at your friend's anger, but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy.

But you can tell him and all others concerned that, though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts.

You are at liberty to show him this, and others whom you can trust also; but let not my address be known. He can write to the House of Commons.—Yours very truly,

CHAS. S. PARNELL.

This is supposed to have been addressed to Mr. EGAN. The signature is not at the end of the letter, but on the fourth page, near the right hand corner. If the letter be a forgery the conductors of the *Times* have either committed a most disgraceful crime, or allowed themselves to be duped in a manner scarcely less disgraceful. If, on the other hand, it be proved genuine, Mr. PARNELL stands convicted as an accessory in the crime of assassination. The publication of the letter was the culmination of a series of startling articles on "Parnellism and Crime" which had appeared in the *Times*, and in which many charges of great gravity were advanced. As soon as the letter appeared, however, all interest centred in the question whether it was genuine or a forgery, the other charges falling into the background. It is this same letter which will be the central point of interest in the inquiry now pending, though the other charges will no doubt receive due attention. The statements made by the *Times* were repeated at the time by various members in the House of Commons and led to exciting scenes in that assembly. Upon this the *Times* wrote:—

We have publicly stated, and we repeat the statement, that the present allies of the Gladstonians, the men whom Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are assisting to paralyse law and to render government impossible in Ireland, have been, and are, associated, closely and continuously, with the worst of criminals, with the agents and instruments of murder-conspiracies, with the planners and paymasters of cowardly and inhuman outrage, with the preachers of the "gospel of dynamite," who are at the same time the financiers that furnish the funds on which the "Parliamentary party" subsist. These charges have been for weeks before the country; they are protected by no privilege of Parliament or other artificial shelter, and it is open to those persons who are so indignant at their repetition in the House of Commons that they cannot observe the common decencies of civilised speech, to refute them if they can, and recover damages in a court of law.

The House of Commons declined to treat the articles as a breach of privilege, and a proposal of Mr. GLADSTONE that a charge against Mr. DILLON be referred to a select committee (to which Mr. PARNELL intimated his willingness that the letter alleged to have been written by him should also be submitted for inquiry) was negatived by 317 votes to 233. The Government offered to assist Mr. DILLON in a prosecution of the *Times*, but the offer was declined; and Mr. PARNELL, notwithstanding the direct challenge of the *Times*, took no action himself. His refraining from doing so has been defended by his supporters on various grounds. Mr. O'DONNELL, formerly a member of the Parnellite party, and whose name was mentioned in the *Times* articles, took action on his own account, however, and his case was heard the other day, resulting in its dismissal, the Judge ruling that he had no case, the passages of which he complained being directed against the Parnellite party as a whole and not against Mr. O'DONNELL individually. In the course of the trial the *Times* produced the letters in its possession, including the one referring to the murders of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE. Mr. PARNELL then made a statement in the House of Commons absolutely disavowing the letters, and the question is now to go to a select committee. This is what was proposed fifteen months ago, but the House thought at that time that the question was one for a court of law.

IN our issue of Monday we drew attention to a passage in the report of the Colonial Surgeon for last year, in which reference was made to the increased mortality amongst the European and American community of Hongkong. The *China Mail* had previously endeavoured to show that there had been a very small increase, and that what little there had been was due to the small-pox epidemic which broke out towards the end of the year. Dr. AYRES writes:—"The number and percentage" [of deaths amongst the European and American residents] "are the highest ever recorded, although during the year previous we had a slight cholera epidemic. In 1887 small-pox became epidemic, but the mortality from this disease in no way accounts for the increased death rate. In 1887 the deaths were 138 as compared with 103 in 1886 and 99 in 1885. The percentage of deaths to the population is 4.54, nearly doubling the average of the previous ten years." On this the *China Mail* writes:—"A slight error which has slipped into Dr. AYRES' report has led our morning contemporary to croak again about the deterioration of the health of the British and foreign community in Hongkong. Had the writer taken the trouble to compare the tables on which the paragraph in Dr. AYRES' report is based he would at once have seen the mistake. But he seems to have been so anxious to get any sort of support to his absurd conclusions that he never thought of verifying his figures. The number of deaths among the European and American residents (estimated to number 3,040) was 108—, *not* 138—last year, as compared with 103 in 1886 and 99 in 1885. During the months of November and December last year 7 deaths occurred among the British and foreign community from small-pox, which more than accounts for the excess over 1886." It is quite true that, taking Dr. AYRES's report as sufficiently good evidence of the contents of the tables he attached to the report, we did not take the trouble to verify the figures. On referring to the table in question we find that the deaths are there set down, as stated by our contemporary, at 108 and the percentage at 3.55. There is, therefore, a discrepancy between the figures given in the report and those given in the table. Instead of calling this "a slight error," as our contemporary does, we should be disposed to call it a very gross error indeed, displaying culpable negligence. Were it not that our contemporary, in reproducing the Colonial Surgeon's report, states that Dr. AYRES had written to correct the mistake, we should have argued that the figures given in the report were right and those in the table wrong, for we could not have supposed that a responsible officer like the Colonial Surgeon would have made such serious statements as those quoted above without verifying his figures. The preparation of the tables, on the other hand, would probably be left to a clerk, and a clerical error would not be very surprising. There is another reason which would have led us to the same conclusion. In the same issue of the *Gazette* the Registrar-General's returns are published, and these the *China Mail* has several times referred to as the most authoritative on the subject. To the Registrar-General's tables we refer, then. And what do we find? That the deaths amongst Europeans, exclusive of Portuguese, numbered 76, and those amongst the Portuguese 62, giving a total of 138, which agrees with the figures given by the Colonial Surgeon in his report, and varies from those given in the table attached to the report. In directing attention to the increased death rate amongst the European and Foreign community we have been careful not to draw conclusions beyond what were warranted by official statistics. If the official statistics and reports are not to be accepted as reliable it is very desirable that an intimation to that effect should be published in the next issue of the *Gazette*, for to publish officially exaggerated accounts of the mortality is calculated to exercise a very prejudicial influence on the interests of the colony.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The residents at Hankow are said to be exultant over the results of the *Moyune's* and *Glengyle's* teas.

A tiger was trapped at Singapore on the 7th instant. It measured 8 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.

Yesterday afternoon a sampan capsized off Kellet's Island, while sailing before the wind, and an old woman, 79 years of age, was drowned.

The work of constructing the telegraph between Fusan and Seoul, the Capital of Korea, is stated to have been completed on the 22nd June.—*Courier*.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.) that the Glen Line steamer *Glenavon*, from London, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.

The China Merchants' Co. have built what the *N. C. Daily News* says is probably the largest godown in Shanghai on their Lower Wharf premises. This godown is 155 feet by 145 feet.

His Excellency Major-General Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, and the Misses Cameron left for Japan yesterday by the P. and O. steamer *Malwa*. His Excellency intends to be absent for two months.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing on the 6th July, says it was rumoured that the gap in the Yellow River was closed, and that it now discharges itself into the Gulf of Pechili through Shantung.

The Spanish Consul has favoured us with copy of the following telegram received last evening:—Another typhoon is blowing to the N.N.E. of Luzon. At present it presents the same characters as the preceding one.

Great heat was experienced at Shanghai last week. The *Daily News* of the 14th instant says:—The weather since Saturday last, up to which it had been quite unusually mild, has been hot and oppressive, with a good deal of moisture in the air. Since the day named the thermometer went up gradually until yesterday's thunderstorm; on Saturday the maximum in the shade in the open air was 92, Sunday ditto, Monday 95, Tuesday 93, Wednesday 94, Thursday 93.5, Friday 93.

The *N. C. Daily News* is informed that telegraphic intelligence has been received that Mrs. H. S. Bidwell has obtained a decree *nisi* for a divorce from her husband, and that the custody of her five younger children has been given to her.

With regard to the recent attack on otter-hunters, the *Japan Mail* says:—We learn that an arrangement as to compensation, satisfactory to both parties, has been made by Mr. Snow on behalf of the Japanese sailors who were wounded at Copper Island.

It is stated in a Japanese native paper that the Japanese Consul in Shanghai proposes the erection of an office where goods imported by his countrymen may be examined, with a view to the prevention of abuses. For this purpose he has sent in an estimate of the probable cost of the building.

The *N. C. Daily News* understands that the Municipal Council of Shanghai have been considering the advisability of taking steps to guard against infectious diseases being imported into Shanghai by ships coming from Hongkong and the southern ports, and have communicated on the subject with the Consular Body, though so far, says our contemporary, there does not appear to be any necessity for reverting to the preventive measures of 1883.

In the House of Commons on the 11th June, on the motion of Sir G. Baden-Powell, an address was agreed to for a return giving clauses in treaties or other binding agreements at present in force between China and the United Kingdom relating to the treatment of immigrants from either State into the territories of the other.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says:—I am sorry to say there is no truth in the paragraph quoted in your columns from the *Chinese Times* that a short railway at Wan-show-shan and another at Hsu-hai-tien had been decided upon, and that rolling stock and materials had been contracted for with a foreign firm and were expected to arrive here during the next month.

The *Mercury* says:—The Chinese transport *Fuh-po* is loading heavy machinery for brickmaking in North Formosa, alongside Jardine's wharf. The *Fuh-po* had her fore-end knocked away during the engagement of the southern Chinese squadron with the French, and sank, but was subsequently raised and repaired. She is in charge of the last commander of the whilom training ship *Yang-wo*, burnt to the water's edge, and also sunk during the same engagement. Captain Chang had a stirring time of it, when in the water and swimming for dear life, "with death and destruction around him."

According to the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, the first to receive intelligence of the death of the German Emperor was the Tsung-li Yamên, who became acquainted with it through the Chinese Minister in Berlin, and although M. von Brandt had an interview with the Prince and Ministers on the day in question, they did not inform him of the telegram they had received. This illustrates Chinese politeness—the unwillingness to say anything likely to be unpleasant. The British Minister went later to the Yamên on the same day and him they told.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* says:—In Peking it is reported that the Railway between Tungchow and Tientsin *via* Lutai has been approved. It is strange that no notice has been taken of this at Tientsin, where one might have expected the first news of such an important extension of the railway system to have cropped up. It may yet be premature, although its sanction is imminent, and will certainly be proceeded with as soon as the Tientsin-K'aip'ing line is finished. The present drought—the youth of the Emperor—his forthcoming marriage—the trouble in the inundated regions, may postpone railway extension for a time.

The *Hu-pao*, translated by the *Daily News*, says:—The Viceroy and Governor of Canton, being convinced of the extreme utility of the telephone, have decided to have a connection established between their respective Yamens, in order to obviate the waste of time incurred by the constant going to and fro, for the purpose of consultation on public business. The instruments have arrived from America, and will be connected in the course of a few days. Our correspondent seems to think it will prove a benefit to the Canton community as the two high officers will be better able to confer with each other on matters affecting the interests of the people.

The *Mercury*, with reference to the recent accident at M. Thevenet's house, Port Arthur, says:—It appears that the occurrence took place in a house built not long ago, and probably one of the shocks of last month's earthquakes shook the foundations, before the building and its materials had sufficiently settled. It is a matter for congratulation that the accident is not so bad after all, as the first rumours would have it. According to telegrams received by the friends of the persons hurt, the latter are getting on, considering all circumstances, as well as can be hoped for and as may be expected of the skilful medical attendance of the gentlemen who have taken care of the patients.

The *Chinese Times* says:—Professor Pander, with his unique collection of gods and goddesses, will leave for Europe, *via* America, at the end of the term. He will exhibit in America and Europe his wonderful collection of Buddhistic and Lama idols, and articles of worship and musical instruments used in the temples. Among the big trumpets and numerous chaplets, he has several in his possession made of human bones. Several skulls in his collection are from departed priests or lamas; one of them is said to be the skull of a living man, *i.e.*, of an individual who sacrificed himself for the purpose. The collection of Mr. Pander is certainly unique in its kind, and ought to be appreciated at home.

A once prominent landmark in this Settlement, says the *N. C. Daily News*, has been in course of removal in the last few days, in the demolition of Lao Keechang. It was the original hong of Messrs. Russell & Co., and at one time was also the American Consulate. By degrees, when it ceased to be occupied by foreigners, it fell very low and was a regular thieves' quarter, the rendezvous of gamblers and bad characters of all kinds, and even the police did not care to visit it, except in considerable force. When Sassoon Buildings rose like an exhalation, the old house was left standing, but it was occupied by a more decent set of tenants. It has now disappeared almost entirely, and new buildings are to arise on its site, and as nearly all the row of dirty little shops in the Szechuen Road has gone with it, the result will be a great improvement to the Settlement.

The Kelung correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes:—During the night of the 5th July an atrocious crime was committed about five or six miles from Kelung. Messrs. Götz von Ehren and another foreign gentleman had started about midnight from this place in chairs for Twatutia, with a coolie carrying a box with three hundred taels about a hundred yards or so ahead. Between one and two o'clock, in a mountainous part of the road, the foreigners heard a terrible cry, and when rushing to the front found the coolie terribly cut up and weltering in his blood, with fearful gashes over his back, head, arms, and legs. The murderers had decamped with the spoil, and no trace of them has been discovered yet. The wounded Chinaman was taken to the Taotai's yamên in Kelung, where he almost immediately expired. The empty box has been recovered since. Such a crime is almost unheard of in our vicinity, and every effort is being made to discover the guilty parties.

The following, from the *N. C. Daily News*, translations of the *Peking Gazette*, confirms the suspicion of smuggling entertained against native customs officers:—June 25th.—According to a Memorial presented by the Viceroy at Canton, an Acting Naval Lieutenant, Wang Te-ch'in by name, was placed in command of a native gunboat and stationed at Chang Chou island (a little west of Hongkong) to prevent smuggling. One day recently a steam vessel engaged in the same duty captured two boats near Chang Chou laden with salt, and having on board of them a number of soldiers with their uniforms and military flags. The soldiers, on being sent before a court for examination unanimously testified that they belonged to the crew of the above-mentioned native gunboat, that the salt had been bought by the Lieutenant in Yan-ma-ti, and after transhipping it he had sent them to take it to Chiao-t'ang for sale. The Viceroy considers that the conduct of the Lieutenant is particularly reprehensible at the present moment, when great pains are being taken to put the salt revenue into proper order; and he begs that the offender may be cashiered and deprived of the decoration of the feather which he wears.—Approved by Rescript.

The following items are from the *London and China Express* of the 15th June:—

During the summer months, and until further notice, the P. and O. steamers will discontinue calling at Naples.

A number of old colonists of Indo-China and friends of M. Constans intend to give a banquet in honour of the Governor on the 21st June.

The troopship *Himalaya*, Captain G. Stokes, which has on board the old crew of the *Orion* arrived on the 11th inst. at Simons Town from China, *en route* for Portsmouth.

Mrs. Curwen gave her first dance of the season on the 8th inst. at 46, Pont-street, London. Amongst those present were the Chinese Minister and suite, and the Japanese Minister and suite.

Mr. W. H. Treacher, late Governor of North Borneo, and now Secretary to the Government of Perak, has left London per steamer *Glenavon* for Penang, to assume the duties of his new post.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on the 12th inst., J. Duncan Thomson, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Edward H. Pollard, Q.C. (late of Hongkong), was elected a Fellow.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Paris Exhibition it was decided to allow certain products from countries in the Far East to be sold, providing that the articles were *bona fide* original products of the country from which they emanated.

With reference to a recent article in a London morning paper predicting an approaching conflict between Russia and China relative to Korea, a Reuter's despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 8th inst., states it is declared there that no coolness whatever has supervened in the relations between the two empires.

One of the clergy of the parish of Portsea, the Rev. T. H. Harvey, has offered himself to the Church Missionary Society for mission work, and he will shortly leave to join the Rev. J. C. Hoare at Ningpo, Mid-China, and take part in the work of his college there, as well as in itinerating evangelistic work in the surrounding district.

On the 12th inst. Messrs. Scott and Co., shipbuilders, Greenock, launched from their yard at Cartsdyke a twin screw steamer of 1,650 tons register, named the *Kaifong*, and built to the order of the China Navigation Company, and intended for their China trade. She is to be supplied by her builders with triple-expansion engines of 1,000-horse power, and will be masted and fitted out for sea at the Victoria Harbour.

Mr. Hung Shi, Secretary to the Governor of Formosa, recently arrived from China to take delivery of two fine passenger steamers which are to be the pioneers of a new line connecting Tamsui, Shanghai, and Tientsin. These steamers were contracted for through Messrs. Russell and Co., and Mr. Hung brought with him ninety Chinese sailors and firemen to form their crews, in addition to the Europeans engaged. The steamers are now ready, and will leave in a few days for China. They are named *Cass* and *Smith*, from the names of Messrs. Russell's representatives in Tamsui and Shanghai, respectively. They are fitted with the electric light and all the latest appliances, and are arranged for the accommodation of both Chinese and foreign passengers. For the benefit of the latter a skilful *chef de cuisine* has been engaged. A special house-flag has been designed—viz., a central square of yellow bordered with red, which is again bordered with blue. Captains Jordan and Pybus are in command.

On the 12th inst. the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited), launched from their yard at Govan a screw-steamer named the *Kobe Maru*. She has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Japan, under the superintendence of Captain A. R. Brown, managing director of the company, and is a sister ship to the *Saikio Maru*, launched from the same yard in March last. The *Kobe Maru* is intended also for the mail and passenger service between Shanghai and Yokohama, and will be furnished and equipped by the builders in the same superior manner as the duplicate. The principal dimensions are:—Length, 325 feet; breadth, 41 feet; and depth, moulded to main deck, 21 feet 6 inches. The *Kobe Maru* is the fifth vessel built by the London and Glasgow Company for trade in Japan, under the superintendence of Captain A. R. Brown. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Kate Brown, Ringwood, Hampshire, sister of the managing director.

Another fine vessel of the new class of swift protected cruisers, designed by Mr. White, the Director of Naval Architecture, was launched on the 9th inst. at Chatham Dockyard. One, the *Magicienne*, was launched at Glasgow last month, the *Medusa* is in progress at Chatham, the *Melpomene* is on the stocks at Portsmouth, and the *Marathon* at Glasgow. The *Medea* is a twin-screw steel vessel, unarmoured, carrying six 6in. breechloading guns placed in sponsons built out from the sides of the hull, one on each side at each end, and one on each side amidships. The protection is 3in. deck plating of the usual arched type; and the engines developing 9,000 indicated horse-power will give the vessel the fine speed of twenty knots an hour. Besides the above armament she will carry ten quick-firing guns protected by shields. The conning tower is the only armoured portion. In length the *Medea* is 265ft. between the perpendiculars, 41ft. extreme breadth, and 16ft. 6in. depth of hull. Her displacement is 2,800 tons. Her draught will be 15ft. 3in. forward and 17ft. 9in. aft. Her coal capacity is 400 tons, equal to steaming 8,000 knots. She was commenced on April 5 last year, having thus occupied only fourteen months in construction. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Kelly, the daughter of the Admiral Superintendent.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, 15th July.

THE "TIMES" AND THE PARNELLITES.

The Right Honourable W. H. Smith has given notice that on Monday he will move for a special committee of inquiry into the *Times* charges against the Parnellites.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

LONDON, 7th July.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A resolution in favour of the payment of Members of the House of Commons was rejected by a majority of fifty-seven.

Mr. Gladstone voted with the minority.

BERLIN, 8th July.

THE VISIT OF EMPEROR WILLIAM TO THE CZAR.

The Emperor embarks for St. Petersburg on Friday next at Kiel. The Imperial yacht will be commanded by Prince Heinrich, and Count Herbert Bismarck will accompany the Emperor. Five ironclads escort the Yacht.

"DOROTHY" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. Pemberton Willard's Company opened at the Theatre Royal on Monday evening with Stephenson and Cellier's comic opera "Dorothy." The company came here with credentials of no ordinary merit and as a natural consequence the theatre was filled with a large and enthusiastic audience. The argument of "Dorothy" has already been published, and it is therefore unnecessary now to give the plot. The piece was first produced at the Gaiety theatre on September 25th, 1886, and has contrived to keep the boards for over 600 nights. Such a run is remarkable even in these days of phenomenal runs and the more so in this case as it is not easy to see why the piece caught the public taste so generally. The only solution possible is that it was owing to the music of Mr. Cellier, which is both melodious and musicianly—two qualities that are rarely combined. Anything more feeble than the libretto would be difficult to imagine. The story is curiously devoid of interest, the dialogue is of the weakest, the lyrics have no point, and each artist has to be indefatigable to impart any semblance of interest into his part. It is distinctly pointed out by the authors that "Dorothy" is not an opera-bouffe. They even object, we believe, to the title for it of comic opera, calling it themselves by the somewhat hybrid name of "comedy opera." Travesty and burlesque are therefore not to be expected, we are told, but by a natural consequence, although we are not told, we expect some plot. We do not, however, get anything worthy of that name, and the apology for it is ancient, threadbare, and conventional in the extreme. The idea of two well-born ladies who, by putting on short petticoats, masquerade as village girls, and thus meet and fall in love with two first class swains, whom, after the stereotyped three acts of cross-purposes and misunderstanding they ultimately agree to marry, is an old acquaintance often met with in opera and comedy, from "Martha" and "She stoops to conquer," downwards. Moreover the plot, even to dignify it by that name, is full of incongruities and inconsistencies. While admitting that it would be difficult to find any piece in which to a certain extent they do not exist still in "Dorothy" they are so many and palpable that it is a great strain on the good-humour and credulity of an audience that they are called upon to accept them. One is almost brought to the conclusion that Mr. Stephenson went out of his way to create them to see how much a long-suffering audience would bear. We know of course that "Men were deceivers ever," but that two young men should fall in love so seriously at first sight with two maidens as not only to pledge eternal fidelity to them—to break that pledge might be consistent with human nature—but that one at least should be so far infatuated as to refuse to marry another and a richer maiden, that the same two should within two hours afterwards fall so desperately in love with two other maidens as to again make one refuse to accept a lady with a fortune and the other break his rest to serenade his *inamorata*, and that again within twelve hours these same two omnivorous lovers should repent their promise and *reviennent à leur premiers amours*, even at the cost of an early grave, is surely "a best on record" that the authors could hardly expect anyone to swallow. Again, as a glaring instance of absurdity, we have the incident in the second act where, after the mock burglars have bound Squire Bantam and the whole house is aroused, they hear outside the huntsman's bugle which attracts the attention of the assembled guests. What anyone was going to hunt in the hop-picking season the author alone could surmise, and it is difficult to believe even if there were any sport for them that the most ardent sportsman "would a hunting go" at such an earthly hour. The only palliation for such an incongruity is that we get "The Tally-ho Chorus," one of the gems of the piece, as a consequence. There is, we believe, an explanation for this striking innovation, and we gladly record it as an excuse for its introduction. The greater part of Mr. Cellier's music, it is said by one who ought to know, was written for "Nell Gwynne," and was discarded by Mr. Farnie, who, with a degree of wisdom which has hardly been justified by results, preferred that of M. Planquette. It seemed a pity to waste such a *pièce de résistance* as this tuneful melody, and the only opportunity that Mr. Stephenson found to introduce the huntsmen and hounds was just after his *dramatis personæ* had retired to bed. Under these circumstances, though the fault still remains, perhaps there may be some excuse for it. So much for the libretto; of the music it is almost impossible to speak too highly. A great deal of it, as is usual with this class of composition, is in dance rhythm, but notwithstanding the composer has given us some *ensemble* pieces which are of the highest order of merit, and some solos which deserve to become, and have become, celebrated and widely known.

Mr. Willard's Company, in producing an opera of the nature of "Dorothy," were unquestionably heavily handicapped, and that they succeeded, as they undoubtedly did, in giving an intelligent, clever, and interesting representation of the piece redounds greatly to their credit. Splendid scenery, a magnificent orchestra, and a numerous chorus are undoubtedly a great assistance to a piece, and to play it successfully without any of these adjuncts requires talent of no mean character and a tremendous amount of labour. Although the performance of Monday night was not devoid of faults, we have no hesitation in saying that it was far and away beyond anything of its kind we remember seeing in Hongkong. Mr. Willard, in organising his company, professes to have gone on the lines of the Comédie Française. He has no stars. His artistes in talent and standing are all presumed to be equal. The actor or actress who to-day has but a few words to deliver to-morrow may be playing the lead. Whether this is so or not, of course, time alone will show. At present it is impossible to judge of that after one performance. Another fact which may be noted is that the company sing the entire score. Certain cutting in the piece has of course to be done to fit it to the exigencies of a travelling company, but the score remains to us by judicious dovetailing, intact. The strongest point of the company is in concerted pieces. The Company sing together in a well-nigh perfect manner, the evenness of the music and the balance of voices being specially noticeable. This was very marked in the rendering of "Good night" in the second act, and also in the "Hunting Chorus" which serves as a finale to the second act, and which was so vociferously redemanded on Monday night that the curtain had to be raised and the chorus repeated. In the quintette, too, "Come, fill up your glass" the company again displayed a knowledge of harmony that is only too rare, while the rendering of the quartette "Now, swear to be good and true" was a most artistic performance. Coming to individual efforts, Mr. John F. Sheridan, it must be admitted, carries off the palm. Whenever he was on the stage the fun was fast and furious. His first appearance was the signal for a most tremendous outburst of applause, which lasted for several seconds. It was perhaps only natural that in response to such a reception Mr. Sheridan should come to the front and bow his acknowledgments but at the risk of being termed hypercritical, we venture to object to such a practice. It destroys the illusion. Sheridan comes on the stage as *Lurcher*, and when he advances to the footlights and taking off his hat becomes John S. Sheridan it requires some time, even with a tried actor like Mr. Sheridan, to make us once more believe that he is *Lurcher* and not Sheridan. Mr. Sheridan has no voice, but he acts so well and is so genuinely comic that no one seems to trouble about such a defect. On Monday night he certainly received the lion's share of applause. Mr. Charles Fisher impersonated the part of *Geoffrey Wilder*, but did not give a faultless rendering of it. He certainly improved as the piece went on, but there was still room for improvement in both his acting and singing. In both departments he gave one the idea that he was exerting the well-known "reserve force" of which so much has lately been heard, but he certainly could with advantage, to use a homely phrase, "let himself go." His singing of "With such a dainty maid none can compare" was marred from the defect just mentioned. Of course we are perfectly aware that the acoustic properties of the Theatre Royal are very far from being perfect, and with all the windows open, as was necessary on Monday night, this drawback was considerably intensified, but even making all allowance for this, we cannot help thinking that the artiste, in the earlier part of the performance especially, hardly did justice to his part or even to himself. In the quartette "Now, swear to be good and true" and in the solo "Though born a man of high degree" he appeared to have freed himself from himself somewhat, if we may be allowed the expression, and the result was that he was highly successful. As *Harry Sherwood*, Mr. Imano was on the whole successful, although objection might be taken that Mr. Imano was in appearance somewhat too jolly and contented for the sighing lover who breaks his night's rest and his lover's with a serenade, still Mr. Imano possesses a voice of exceptional powers and knows how to use it. In the chorus "Come, fill up your glass" Mr. Imano was especially useful and noticeable, as he was also in the quartette already mentioned "Now, swear to be good and true", while his rendering of the well-known "Queen of my Heart" was one of the best things of the evening, and was deserving of the unmistakeable encore with which its conclusion was greeted. As *Squire Bantam*, Mr. Sutch had not much to do, but he did that little well, while his song "Here's to the man whose content with his lot" was carefully and correctly rendered, and received the honour of an encore. In the small characters of *John Tuppit* and *Tom Strutt* Messrs. Hassan and Whiffen Cripps were useful, and the latter-named deserves a word of praise for his rendering of the tenor solo in the "Tally-Ho." Miss Maud Hare gave, on the whole, a very good account of the part of *Dorothy Bantam*. Miss Hare has a good stage presence and a soprano voice of considerable sweetness and compass. She was hardly so satisfactory in the opening scenes, there being a want of *vim* about her performance, but as the piece sped on she put forth her best efforts and gave us a really good representation of the part. In the trio "Be wise in time," there was little to complain of, but it was in the quartette "Now, swear to be good and true" and again in the solo in the "Tally-ho Chorus" that she made a hit. In the latter piece she was especially successful, while it was in a great measure owing to the grace displayed by her, in conjunction with Miss Vera Patey, that the dance in the second act was re-demanded. It is for her vocal performance in the *role* of *Lydia Hawthorne* that Miss Flo. Morrison deserves praise. In her acting she was not nearly so successful. However, as already mentioned, her singing is of such a high order that the other defect is completely lost sight of, and we have no hesitation in saying that in the matter of vocal powers Miss Flo. Morrison must certainly be considered the first artiste in the Company. In the lover's quartette she was simply invaluable, while in the choruses her voice was always heard to effect. Miss Grace Whiteford is a pleasing little actress of the soubrette type, and her rendering of the part of Phyllis was piquant and effective. She is besides a pretty and graceful dancer while her singing of the solo "The time is come" in the last act was deservingly encored. We, however, take objection to the dress in which she appears in the first act. From her make-up and general appearance when she comes in with Tom Strutt to ask her father's consent to their marriage, one would conclude she was about ten or twelve years of age. We were not aware that in Kent, even in the early part of the eighteenth century, the Oriental custom of giving children in marriage while yet they were of tender years, was in vogue, and therefore we advise Miss Whiteford to adopt a more suitable dress on the next occasion, and not spoil an otherwise satisfactory performance. The smaller characters were well filled by Misses Eva Leamington, Nellie Arline, and Vera Patey, the last named deserving special praise for her graceful dancing.

Taking the piece as a whole, and allowing for the inevitable drawbacks which have already been alluded to, the Company must be congratulated on their performance. A long sea journey, with a good deal of bad weather, and an arrival at the end in moist climate are not the best preparatory circumstances under which to give an operatic performance, but the Company have worked hard, untiringly, and with a good-will since their arrival, and as a result we have an entertainment which is well worth seeing and will doubtless be well supported. The Company repeat "Dorothy" this evening, "Maritana" being down for representation to-morrow evening.

POLICE COURT.

17th July.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

THEFT.

Li Ayou, charged, on remand, with the theft of a silver tea pot, was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

INFRINGING BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

Lun Puk Shan, of 154, Queen's Road, was charged on the information of F. A. Cooper, Inspector of Buildings, with refusing to leave a space of 9 inches between the flooring joists in parting walls in buildings now being erected on blocks 116, 428, and 429, on the 5th inst.

Frank A. Cooper said—Defendant is now engaged in building 48 houses on marine lots 116, 428, and 429, between Queen's Road and the Praya. On the 2nd of July I noticed that in about 40 of the houses the floor joists approached nearer to each other than nine inches. I pointed this out to defendant. On the 5th inst. I wrote him a letter telling him that he was breaking the law by doing this. Afterwards I noticed that in some of the houses where I had noticed the defect, he continued to build without any alteration. When I first saw the houses the joists of some of the houses were touching each other.

At this point the case was adjourned till next Wednesday.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE-SMITH.

LARCENY.

The men Tam Akung and Chan Ayun, who were committed for trial on the 26th April for larceny, were sent back to the Magistrate to be dealt with summarily.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed, the first and last ten days of the term to be spent in solitary confinement.

DEFILING THE HARBOUR.

Nine defendants were fined $2, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for the above offence.

ANCHORING IN PROHIBITED SPOT.

For anchoring in a prohibited spot in the harbour on the 16th inst., thereby endangering the safety of the telegraph cables, Ip Atai and Ip Ayan were each fined $2.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Lo Fuk, a coolie, was found guilty of having in his possession on the 16th inst. 79 lbs. of nitre, and was fined $5, or in default imprisonment for three weeks with hard labour.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

August Banson was fined $2, for being drunk and disorderly in the Sailor's Home on the 16th inst.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE TEA GUILD.

A special meeting of the members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was held on the 11th instant to consider the recent communication of the Tea Guild with regard to insurance on tea lodged in foreign godowns for inspection previous to purchase. Mr. E. H. Lavers occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the following letter from the Tea Guild and proposed rules:—

Shanghai, 10th July, 1888.

G. B. Corner, Esq.,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—To avoid misunderstanding and consequent loss to teamen from fire upon tea sold, our guild have considered that some rules are essential for future guide, and have therefore proposed the subjoined to the foreign merchants, the buyers of tea, for their approbation.

We beg therefore that you would submit this matter to the Committee of your Chamber for consideration, and request them to obtain the co-operation of the tea merchants, which would be mutual benefit to all concerned, and for which we would be ever grateful.—We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

[Seal of the Shanghai Tea Guild.]

TO THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS DOING BUSINESS IN SHANGHAI.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, and consequent loss to teamen from fire upon tea after they have been delivered into godowns of purchaser, the tea guild wishes to arrange with the foreign merchants as follows:—

That the godown men shall give a receipt for all teas delivered into godown stating quantity and chop that the receipt may be produced in proof of loss if necessary to do so.

That the foreign merchants shall provide at their own expense fire insurance upon all tea delivered into their godowns, so that they are covered from loss as soon as they are received into the godown and until delivery therefrom, whether weighed and accepted or not.

On delivery of tea into purchaser's godown, fire insurance to be at purchaser's risk.

In the event of teas being rejected on weighing, the owner to have 24 hours in which to take the tea away, after which it will remain in godown at his risk.

The guild further asks the foreign merchants to sign this document agreeing to the proposed arrangement.

[Seal of the Shanghai Tea Guild.]

Shanghai, June, 1888.

The CHAIRMAN then invited expression of views from the members present, and after some discussion it was agreed before taking action in the direction desired by the Guild to address the Senior Consul with reference to the abrupt and unwarrantable position assumed by the Guild in stopping business without any good cause.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND CHINESE INSULTS.

The *Chinese Times*, in the course of some notes on the contempt in which foreigners are held in Peking and the forbearance of the Foreign Ministers, says:—

But whatever the motives may have been—and we may be sure they were all of them false, sordid, or unmanly—the result is that foreign Ministers have permitted themselves, and the good name of their countries to be dragged shamefully in the Peking mud for this quarter of a century, with very bad results.

Some time ago the Minister of a State, which in the attributes of latitude and longitude is not counted great, got into a scuffle with some rowdy soldiers in charge of their officers, within the walls of the capital. The unoffending diplomat was most brutally ill-used, and wantonly so, for there was not the smallest provocation, nor pretext of excitement, nor, in fact, palliation of any kind for the outrage. But the poor man, following the example of a long line of sycophants, was fain to hide his injuries under a cloak of Christian charity, and he would not for the world that the Tsung-li Yamên should even be troubled by hearing of the incident. A colleague of his, representative of an enormous country, enormous in reality and still more so in the opinion of its stalwart sons, gifted with that exquisitely refined taste which results from the hereditary culture of many centuries, rallied his unfortunate friend on his submissive attitude. "Doubtless your honourable government will order up some of its superfluous gunboats or the like, to demand redress for your injuries." Some time afterwards it fell to the lot of the representative of the big country to be attacked and abused, even in the official green chair which confers dignity on all but foreigners. It was now the turn of the representative of the little country, and he went at once, to visit and commiserate his friend, and [illegible] enough he remarked, "Eh bien, mon cher collègue, now at least we shall see the forces your noble country rebuke on the scene—for you at least have gunboats." Needless to add that the Minister of the great country took the banter as kindly as the Minister of the small country had done, and was even more anxious to scrape the ashes over the spot. Perhaps both the one and the other were in the wrong in not feeling firmly with the Yamên. Who knows?

And yet there are exceptions. Last summer two English ladies living at an isolated temple at the Western Hills not far from a military camp, were set upon in one of their afternoon walks by the brave garrison. Stoned and battered, the ladies only saved themselves from perhaps serious injury by their coolness and native born courage, derived from an ancestry of heroes. The matter was energetically taken up by Sir John Walsham, and the officers of the garrison were promptly taken to task, and made to offer abject apologies to the ladies. A strong proclamation was posted round the locality for the protection of foreigners, and the result has been perfect peace and harmony in the whole neighbourhood ever since. As a proof, one of the same two ladies has occupied the same temple this season without even a male protector, and neither suffers nor fears the least molestation.

This example shows what could and ought to be done in all similar cases. Let it not be supposed, however, that there is any desire to exalt the English at the expense of the other diplomats; for while feeling bound to give honour to whom honour is due, we cannot forget that of all the delinquents who have lowered the prestige of foreigners and inflated the arrogance of the Chinese in the North, the English were, formerly, about the worst.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The *Hu-pao* says:—We have received the following letter from the Muk-lun K'wai-ch'wan Kong-sze, "Wooden-wheel fast-boat Company," with reference to our article of 7th July:—Dear Sir,—It is well known all over the country that last year the High Provincial Authorities vetoed the traffic of small steamers plying between Soochow and Shanghai, and no one has ventured to run his cart in the old rut since. The wooden-wheel fast-boats of this Company, however, are entirely driven by *man-power (jin lick)* exactly on the same system as that by which our country people irrigate the fields; *i.e.*, the tread-mill system. About the end of the fourth moon while a trial trip was being made at Woosung, one of your editors was present, and he wrote an article on it pointing out three advantages. As your valuable journal now mentions our boats in connection with steamers, it appears as if the reporter had not seen them at Soochow, and as we are anxious that the public should be under no misapprehension with regard to our system, we shall be obliged if you will kindly insert this letter, so that the proper distinction may be made between our vessels and steamers. During the few months that our Company has been in existence, we have avoided anything like concealment of our modes of action, and our wheel-boats did not begin to run till after the due sanction received from the Chief Authorities of the Province.—*N. C. Daily News*.

HANGCHOW.

The house of the Loh family in Hangchow is closed. Rumour says that the head of the family has been beheaded by order of the Emperor, and this is how it came about.

Two merchants having transacted some business at the Hien city of Loh-hah departed for their distant home taking their money, more than one hundred dollars, with them. The Loh-hah Hien has a bad name. Idle men and robbers abound. The two merchants had been watched, and the direction in which they went noted. That afternoon an innkeeper some tens of *li* from Loh-hah, received a visit from some men who asked if two merchants were to spend the night there. They added: "We wish to know because we have some business with them." The innkeeper said he had not seen the two merchants and did not expect any such persons to spend the night in his house. The robbers left, and shortly after the two merchants arrived and begged a night's lodging. The innkeeper absolutely refused. "Some people known to be robbers have been here," said he, "enquiring for you. Your only chance is to hasten to the house of a military mandarin who lives about two *li* from here. If he takes you in you will be safe, otherwise neither of you will be alive to-morrow." The two merchants hastened on. The military man received them willingly, listened attentively to their story, and at once, with the assistance of his two brothers and the servants, made preparations to resist the expected attack. About midnight a knock was heard at the large outer gate. This gate had been so barricaded with stones that it could only be opened one foot, thus allowing only one man to enter at a time. Upon the door being opened a rush was made by the robbers to get in in a body, but their efforts being frustrated they sought to enter through the partially opened door. The first man who entered was immediately killed, also the second, third, and fourth. Then those inside succeeded in shutting and bolting the door. Soon there was again a knocking, and a man's voice was heard asking what had become of those

who had entered. The only answer he received was one of the heads of those who had been slain tossed over the wall to him. With this head in their possession the robbers hastened off to the Loh-hah magistrate, a Hangchow man, named Loh, and told a plausible story as to the way in which they had been set upon in the night by the military mandarin, and how they had only just escaped with their lives, bringing the head of one of their murdered companions with them. Just as they finished their story, the military mandarin and his two brothers arrived, and gave a true account of what had taken place. "You shall all stay here until the morning," said the Magistrate, "and then we will go and enquire into the matter." But this would not satisfy the robbers. "You must let us return at once," said they, "that we may take care of our murdered friends' bodies, otherwise they will be made away with and to-morrow they will be nowhere to be found." Mr. Loh, who evidently sided with the robbers, said that the request was reasonable, but it was strongly opposed by the military man, who said, "If you let these men go, at least release one of us to protect our house, otherwise these men will go and murder the fourteen helpless people left at home, and you will be responsible." But Mr. Loh would not listen to their earnest entreaties, the robbers were released, and the military man and his brothers detained. The next day when they all reached the house, they found that the robbers had had their revenge indeed. No less than fourteen persons lay murdered before their eyes. The old mother's grey hairs had not saved her, the baby's tender years had not saved it. Mother, wife, young children, servants, all lay in the silence of death.

The two merchants, it seems, escaped, and went straight off to the Fu city of Kiang-ning, and laid the whole case before the higher authorities. Enquiries were at once set on foot, which brought the truth to light. The mandarin at Loh-hah Hien, who favoured the robbers and so caused the death of fourteen persons, was sentenced to pay ten thousand taels compensation to the military mandarin and afterwards to be beheaded. And so it comes to pass that the house of the Loh family in Hangchow is closed. I ought perhaps to add that when the question of compensation was being talked over, the military mandarin said: "I ask not compensation for my wife, because I can get another; I ask not compensation for my children, because I may have some more; but I do ask compensation for my old mother. My mother is gone, alas! I can never get another mother."—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

Sir John Walsham, H.B.M.'s Minister, has given his consent to the agreement made between our Municipal Council and Mr. Poulsen and associate for supplying oil-gas to the settlement. It is hoped that a similar arrangement may be made for the French Concession.

The weather during the week has been excessively hot: the country is parched, and the growing crops have already suffered much injury from the protracted drought.

Three short sharp shocks of earthquake were felt early in the morning of the 6th inst.

His Excellency the Viceroy Li, though thin, is recovering strength, and transacts business as usual with his skilled industry. The multifariousness of his occupations would surprise any Western statesman, involving as they do questions small and large, Imperial, provincial, and local; army, navy, and minor jurisdictions; finance, coinage, justice; diplomatic and consular matters; and the affairs of a large and populous province; also the cares of foreign Customs, of coast defence, Korea, Manchuria, the Yellow River, and other things too numerous to mention. He cannot, at any rate does not, delegate his duties, and just now has in addition to the ordinary tasks devolving upon him the responsibility for the Port Arthur works, the fortifications of Wei-hai-wei and Ta-lien-wan, the two telegraph administrations, and the Tientsin-Taku-Kaiping Railway. Burdens enough in all conscience for even his broad shoulders!—*Chinese Times.*

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Natal*, with the French mail, arrived here yesterday. The following telegrams are from Ceylon and Indian papers:—

WHITE PASHA IN UPPER EGYPT.

CAIRO, 29th June.

White Pasha and a large number of followers have arrived in the Bahr Gazel province.

ONE FARTHING DAMAGES.

LONDON, 30th June.

In an action for libel brought against the proprietor of the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* by Mr. Wood, the jockey, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages.

THE ISLE OF THANET ELECTION.

LONDON, 1st July.

The polling for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Isle of Thanet caused by the death of Colonel King-Harman resulted as follows:—Hon. William Lowther (Conservative) 3,540; Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (Gladstonian) 2,888; Conservative majority 652 votes.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, 2nd July.

A demonstration at which three thousand persons were present took place in Trafalgar Square on Saturday at the instance of Messrs. Conybeare and Saunders, in order to protest again the closing of the Square to public meetings. Both Messrs. Conybeare and Saunders succeeded in addressing the crowd, and in vigorous speeches inveighed against the action of the Government in closing the Square to public gatherings. In the attempt to disperse the crowd sharp scuffles took place between the police and the people. Several arrests have been made.

DEATH OF LORD WOLVERTON.

LONDON, 3rd July.

Obituary.—Lord Wolverton.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, 3rd July.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, in the absence of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said that Dinizulu and Undabuko had committed wanton robbery and violence in British territory and must be repressed.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, 4th July.

During the trial of the libel case O'Donnell *v. The Times* yesterday, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., for the defendant, contended that the term "Liberals" used in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" applied to the Parnellite party and not to O'Donnell individually, who had already been ejected from it.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 4th June.

The Pan-Anglican Conference on the subject of social purity met at Lambeth Palace yesterday.

BI-METALLISM IN THE STATES.

LONDON, 25th June.

The Republican Convention at Chicago has adopted a platform favouring the use of both gold and silver as money. The Convention condemns the efforts of the Democrats to demonetize silver.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, "of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope." [37

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 17th July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Telegraphic Transfer 3/0
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/0½
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0¼
- Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0¼
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/0¾
- Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0¾

ON PARIS.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3.80
- Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.88

ON NEW YORK.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 73½
- Credits, 60 days' sight 74½

ON BOMBAY.—
- Telegraphic Transfer 223½
- Bank, on demand 224

ON CALCUTTA.—
- Telegraphic Transfer 223½
- Bank, on demand 224

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, at sight 72½
- Private, 30 days' sight 72¾

SHARES.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—161 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$86 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$72 per share, sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$185 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$75 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$345 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$77 per share.

Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—$25 nom.

Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—$19½.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—33 per cent. prem, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$125 per cent. prem.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—12½ per cent. discount.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—$90 per share.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—$57 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$135 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$189 per share.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$60 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$81 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$85 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—In liquidation.

Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited—$11½ per share, buyers.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$87 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—$168 per share, sales and buyers.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—$21 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent. premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—10 per cent. premium, nom.

Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—50 per cent. prem., sales.

Hongkong High Level Tramways Company, Limited—210 per cent. prem., nom.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

July 17th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.85
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.82
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.81
Thermometer—9 A.M.	84
Thermometer—1 P.M.	85
Thermometer—4 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th July, 1888, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
W'ostock	29.67	65	—	SE	7	o r	—
Tokio	29.06	—	—	S	0	—	—
Nagasaki	29.91	—	—	SW	3	—	—
Shanghai	29.78	90	70	SSE	3	c	—
Amoy	29.77	86	80	SE	4	c	—
Hongkong	29.84	84	77	SE	3	c	—
Haiphong	29.64	81	85	ESE	3	c	—
Bolinao	29.79	78	95	SE	1	o r t	—
Manila	29.83	80	90	SW	2	c	—

17th July, 1888, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
W'ostock	29.82	70	99	—	0	c	0.16
Tokio	29.12	—	—	—	0	—	—
Nagasaki	29.9	—	—	SSW	2	—	—
Shanghai	29.80	85	83	S	2	c	—
Amoy	29.85	84	83	SW	2	b	—
Hongkong	29.88	84	75	SE	3	c	0.43
Haiphong	29.73	81	92	SE	3	c	—
Bolinao	29.89	84	83	E	2	c	1.04
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The barometer has risen. Gradients are moderate for S.E. winds. Cloudy, warm, and rather damp weather prevails.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th July, 1888.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.88	29.75
Temperature	84	84	84
Humidity	77	75	79
Direction of wind	S.E.	S.E.	E.
Force of wind	3	3	3
Weather	c.	c.	c.
Rain	—	0.43	—

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th July, 1888.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE,"
—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "sec" RED FOIL } (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL }
DRY Do. do. (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1245

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONE'S SHERRY, PORT. CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE. HOCKS, BURGUNDY. BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT. MACHINERY, PIANOS, COOKING STOVES, and TRICYCLES. SCALES, BICYCLES. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH. PIANOS. "SINGER" SEWING MACHINES. SODA WATER MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, VELOCIPEDE HORSES, EMPIRE LUBRICATORS, ICE MAKING MACHINES. BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRICKSHAS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [32

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR GUN-BOAT'S BOILERS, 150 H.P. each, with fittings, tested to 150 lbs. to the square inch; they are suitable for a vessel about 670 tons, or would be very suitable for driving stationary engines. 6 Cornish BOILERS 16 ft. long by 6 ft. in diameter, double rivetted, with 4 Galway's Patent TUBES in each. 1 Large STEAM LAUNCH ENGINE and BOILER. 2 Vertical BOILERS. 1 Steam FIRE ENGINE BOILER. 16-H.P. ENGINE. 1 Steam PUMP. 2 Horizontal and 1 Diagonal Steam WINCHES. 1 Large PLANING MACHINE. 1 EMERY TOOL GRINDER. 5 Boxes TAPS and DIES. 1 GAP LATHE, 8 inch Centre, 8 feet bed. 2 DRILLING MACHINES. (The above have their gearing all complete). 1 Large Hand Power WHEEL for Driving Machinery with SHAFTING and PULLEYS, and 2 Small FIRE ENGINES. 2 double acting HAND PUMPS. 1 5,000 gal. WATER TANK.

All the above Machinery are new or as good as new.

1 Full size THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES and MARKING BOARD.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [1205

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Khedive (str.)	A. C. Loggin	....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)	Riley	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Chingwo (str.)	R. H. Machugh	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Merionethshire (str.)	Dowling	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
HAVRE AND HAMBURG, &c.	Cassandra (str.)	H. C. Thomsen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, &c.	Saghalien (str.)	Homery	....	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at Noon.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS of CALL	Preussen (str.)	C. Pohle	....	Melchers & Co.	On 2nd Aug., 10 A.M.
VANCOUVER B.C., VIA KOBE, &c.	Albany (str.)	Porter	....	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
GENOA VIA BOMBAY, &c.	Bisagno (str.)	Tognasso	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA & SAN FRANCISCO	Danube (str.)	Auld	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	City of Sydney (str.)	....	....	P. M. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)	....	....	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Electra	Jones	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	E. J. Spence	Gill	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Hydra (str.)	C. Christensen	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wandering Jew	Nichols	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	C. C. Chapman	Hichborn	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Nyl Ghau	W. B. Butler	....	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Sachem	Bartlett	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Monmouthshire (str.)	Cuming	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE	Bokhara (str.)	....	....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., Daylight
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	Polyhymnia (str.)	W. Schaefer	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, &c.	Natal (str.)	Such	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Mirzapore (str.)	....	....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Peking (str.)	G. Heuermann	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AMOY AND SHANGHAI	Sarpedon (str.)	Chrimes	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Pocock	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [14

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [15

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [16

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1870.
HEAD OFFICE,—Hongkong.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$400,000
RESERVE FUND	650,000
CLAIMS PAID	626,000
BONUSES PAID	369,000

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIA.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. [711

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents, in conjunction with MESSRS. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. HEWETT & Co.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1888. [1086

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong 16th July, 1887. [19

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [661

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [17

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK

at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [18

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [167

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [562

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

Has just added to his COLLECTION of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable in his Studio or at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of PHOTOS. and VIEWS and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Opal.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes, are executed on Moderate Terms.

STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE. [38

FOR SALE.

FREDK. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS ....$23 per Case of 1 Dozen.
PINTS ....$25 per Case of 2 Dozen.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [1034

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888. [1339

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"POLYHYMNIA,"

Captain W. Schaefer, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888. [1337

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON,"

Captain Chrimes, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [1324

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

Captain Tognasso, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at TEN A.M.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in PRINCE'S DOCKS.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888. [6

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

THE British Steamer

"DANUBE,"

Auld, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. [1325

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [1312

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Cuming, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [878

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX,"

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at FOUR P.M.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland, can, on application to the undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Algiers is 28 hours steam from Marseilles and thence to London occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1888. [1203

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [1128

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 I British Bark

"E. J. SPENCE,"

Gill, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. [1261

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"C. C. CHAPMAN,"

Hichborn, Master, shortly expected here, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [104

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. 11 British Ship

"NYL GHAU,"

Captain W. B. Butler, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1888. [1328

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK, AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th July, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "SAGHALIEN," Commandant Homery, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 18th July, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF SYDNEY" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities, of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 %. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888. [3

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and BREMEN.)

THE Steamship

"CASSANDRA,"

Captain H. C. Thomsen, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at TEN A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [1313

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"ALBANY,"

2,276 Tons Register, Porter, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "BATAVIA," on 23rd August, and S. S. "PARTHIA," on 13th Sept.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver & Victoria Mexican	$160.00
To San Francisco	175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	230.00
To Liverpool	300.00
To London	305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 P.M. on the 25th July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1888. [8

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, at THREE P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	350.00
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year months, will be allowed a discount of 10 %. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [4

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain C. Pohle, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 4 P.M., and Parcels until 10 A.M., on the 1st August, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [7

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3 3 L. I. 1. Danish Barque

"HYDRA,"

C. Christensen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [131

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"WANDERING JEW,"

Nichols, Master, shortly expected here, will load here, for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [1056

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American Ship

"SACHEM,"

Captain Bartlett, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1888. [1329

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark

"ELECTRA,"

Jones, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. [1262

CUTLER, PALMER & Co

ESTABLISHED IN 1815,

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

Are represented in China by

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. ....*
" SIEMSSEN & Co. ....*
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. & by ....*
" H. E. REYNELL & Co. in Japan ....*

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by these well-known Shippers

SPIRITS,

COGNAC—The popular "4 Star" quality and best.—No better shipped.

COGNAC—The well-known "2 Star" quality.

SCOTCH WHISKY,

The "CARLTON"—11 years old.
The "Heart Shaped Bottle."
The "Square Bottle."
Are C. P. & Co.'s selected Whiskies of perfect quality, each is well matured and free from Fusel oil.
The "GLENLIVET" in round bottles is popular and good.

IRISH WHISKY,

Only one quality consigned, the best.

PORT—"INVALIDS."

Invalids in particular are recommended to select this Wine, it is really an INVALID'S PORT.

SHERRY,

For Connoisseurs the following have their own distinctive merits—
The "INVALIDS" pale, delicate, fine flavor.
"AMOROSO," a Stouter Wine, very popular.
"MANZANILLA," a clean dry appetising Wine.
"SHERRY—WHITE SEAL," a special favorite in China.

CLARET,

Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please vitiated palates.
MOUTON ....in quarts and pints.
LAROSE ....in quarts and pints.
ST. ESTEPHE ......in quarts and pints.
MARGAUX-MEDOC in quarts and pints.

LIQUEUR,

Bénédictine from the Monastery.
C. P. & Co. are the Sole Consignors of this world wide known Liqueur.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms marked * [905

REMOVAL.

E. CASSUMBHOY'S JAPANESE WAREHOUSE AND FURNITURE STORE has been REMOVED to No. 43, Queen's Road, formerly occupied by ACHEE & Co.

A Large Assortment of Japanese Goods at most reasonable prices. [25

泰 **HIM TAI** 謙

COAL MERCHANT,
has always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
COAL
FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE,
No. 85, PRAYA CENTRAL. [533

TO BE LET.

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE LET.

THE WESTERN PORTION of the above Company's HOUSE, situated on Bowrington Canal.

Apply to
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [1285

TO BE LET.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE
OR
A SIX ROOMED HOUSE
IN RICHMOND TERRACE.

Both Houses have convenient OUT-OFFICES and good SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

The Terrace has for some months past been one of the healthiest places of residence in the Colony.

The Houses are comfortable and cool in summer.

Apply to
MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888. [235

TO BE LET.

A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED and WELL FURNISHED HOUSE.

A PORTION of "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE."
"BREEZY POINT," Immediate Possession.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOLUM.
GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON.

Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
Marine House.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1888. [330

TO BE LET.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE at Wanchai and GODOWNS 50D and 51 and 52, PRAYA-EAST.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [1048

MOUNT KELLET.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [1319

TO BE LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

2 DESIRABLE HOUSES in Caine Road, West End Terrace, opposite to Rose Villas.

Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
No. 14, Caine Road.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1888. [912

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [44

TO LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS, 23, Praya East.

FROM 1ST MAY, 1888.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1888. [734

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [124

WING TAI & Co

SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES,
AND
COAL MERCHANTS.

FRESH PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL.

客貨炭煤司公泰榮 [296

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL.
$22............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$23............per case of 2 dozen pints.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s
CLARET, GRAND VIN LEOVILLE.
$25............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE.
$13............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$14............per case of 2 dozen pints.

PONTET CANET.
$9.50............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50............per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.
$5............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.
$8............per case of 1 dozen bottles.

ALSO.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [21

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.

The steamer *Zambesi*, with Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 1st July for Yokohama and this port.

The steamer *Batavia*, with the succeeding Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 3rd July for Yokohama and this port.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenavon* left Singapore on the 17th, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. steamer *Thibet* left Bombay on the 7th, and is due here on or about the 24th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venetia* left Bombay on the 13th, and may be looked for here on or about the 30th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Polyhymnia*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Sarpedon*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bisagno*, to-morrow, the 19th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 19th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Duburg*, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Tritos*, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Cassandra*, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BISAGNO, Italian str., Tognasso.—Carlowitz & Co.
COMET, Ger. ship, Krippner.—Order.
DAGMAR, Dan. sch., Paulsen.—Order.
DUBURG, Ger. str., Bertelsen.—Melchers & Co.
HEINRICH, Ger. bk., Bannau.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HYDRA, Ger. bk., Christensen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MARIE, Ger. str., Hohlmann.—A. R. Marty.
PEKING, Ger. str., Heuermann.—Siemssen & Co.
VELOCITY, Brit. bk., R. Martin.—Pustau & Co.
WANDERING JEW, Amr. ship, D. C. Nichols.—Pustau & Co.

THE LEGACY OF CAIN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS,
AUTHOR OF "THE WOMAN IN WHITE," "THE EVIL GENIUS," &c., &c.

[*Now First Published.*]

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER LXI.

EVENTS IN THE FAMILY RELATED BY MISS JILLGALL.—RESUMED.

On the next day, a Tuesday in the week, an event took place which Eunece and I viewed with distrust. Early in the afternoon, a young man called with a note for Helena. It was to be given to her immediately, and no answer was required.

Maria had just closed the house door, and was on her way upstairs with the letter, when she was called back by another ring at the bell. Our visitor was the doctor, coming to see Philip at the usual hour. He spoke to Maria in the hall:

"I think I see a note in your hand. Was it given to you by the young man who has just left the house?"

"Yes, sir."

"If he's your sweetheart, my dear, I have nothing more to say."

"Good gracious, doctor, how you do talk! I never saw the young man before in my life."

"In that case, Maria, I will ask you to let me look at the address. Aha! Mischief!"

The moment I heard that, I threw open the dining-room door. Curiosity is not easily satisfied. When it hears, it wants to see; when it sees, it wants to know. Every lady will agree with me in this observation.

"Pray come in," I said.

"One minute, Miss Jillgall. My girl, when you give Miss Helena that note, try to get a sly look at her when she opens it, and come and tell me what you have seen." He joined me in the dining-room, and closed the door. "The other day," he went on, "when I told you what I had discovered in the chemist's shop, I think I mentioned a young man who was called to speak to a question of identity—an assistant who knew Miss Helena Gracedieu by sight."

"Yes, yes!"

"That young man left the note which Maria has just taken upstairs."

"Who wrote it, doctor, and what does it say?"

"Questions naturally asked, Miss Jillgall—and not easily answered. Where is Eunice? Her quick wit might help us."

She had gone out to buy some fruit and flowers for Philip.

The doctor accepted his disappointment resignedly. "Let us try what we can do without her," he said. "That young man's master has been in consultation (you may remember why) with his lawyer, and Helena may be threatened by an investigation before the magistrates. If this wild guess of mine turns out to have hit the mark, the poisoner upstairs has got a warning."

I asked if the chemist had written the note. Foolish enough of me when I came to think of it. The chemist would scarcely act a friendly part towards Helena, when she was answerable for the awkward position in which he had placed himself. Perhaps the young man who had left the warning was also the writer of the warning. The doctor reminded me that he was all but a stranger to Helena. "We are not usually interested," he remarked, "in a person whom we only know by sight."

"Remember that he is a young man." I ventured to say. This was a strong hint, but the doctor failed to see it. He had evidently forgotten his own youth. I made another attempt.

"And vile as Helena is," I continued, "we cannot deny that this disgrace to her sex is a handsome young lady."

He saw it at last. "Woman's wit!" he cried. "You have hit it, Miss Jillgall. The young fool is smitten with her, and has given her a chance of making her escape."

"Do you think she will take the chance?"

"For all our sakes, I pray God she may! But I don't feel sure about it."

"Why?"

"Recollect what you and Eunice have done. You have shown your suspicion of her without an attempt to conceal it. If you had put her in a trap you could not have more completely defeated her infernal design. Do you think she is a likely person to submit to that, without an effort to be even with you?"

Just as he said those terrifying words, Maria came back to us. He asked at once what had kept her so long upstairs.

The girl had evidently something to say, which had inflated her (if I may use such an expression) with a sense of her own importance.

"Please to let me tell it, sir," she answered, "in my own way. Miss Helena turned as pale as ashes when she opened the letter, and then she took a turn in the room, and then she looked at me with a smile—well, Miss, I can only say that I felt that smile in the small of my back. I tried to get to the door. She stopped me. She says: 'Where's Miss Eunice?' I says: 'Gone out.' She says: 'Is there anybody in the drawing-room?' I says: 'No, Miss.' She says: 'Tell Miss Jillgall I want to speak to her, and say I am waiting in the drawing-room.' It's every word of it true! And, if a poor servant may give an opinion, I don't like the look of it."

The doctor dismissed Maria. "Whatever it is," he said to me, "you must go and hear it."

I am not a courageous woman; I expressed myself as being willing to go to her, if the doctor went with me. He said that was impossible; she would probably refuse to speak before any witness; and certainly before him. But he promised to look after Philip in my absence, and to wait below if it really so happened that I wanted him. I need only ring the bell, and he would come to me the moment he heard it. Such kindness as this roused my courage, I suppose. At any rate, I went upstairs.

She was standing by the fireplace, with her elbow on the chimney piece, and her head resting on her hand. I stopped just inside the door, waiting to hear what she had to say. In this position her side-face only was presented to me. It was a ghastly face. The eye that I could see turned wickedly on me when I came in—then turned away again. Otherwise, she never moved. I confess I trembled, but I did my best to disguise it.

She broke out suddenly with what she had to say: "I won't allow this state of things to go on any longer. My horror of an exposure which will disgrace the family has kept me silent, wrongly silent, so far. Philip's life is in danger. I am forgetting my duty to my affianced husband, if I allow myself to be kept away from him any longer. Open those locked doors, and relieve me from the sight of you. Open the doors, I say, or you will both of you—you the accomplice, she the wretch who directs you—repent it to the end of your lives."

In my own mind, I asked myself if she had gone mad. But I only answered: "I don't understand you."

She said again: "You are Eunice's accomplice."

"Accomplice in what?" I asked.

She turned her head slowly, and faced me. I shrank from looking at her.

"All the circumstances prove it," she went on. "I have supplanted Eunice in Philip's affection. She was once engaged to marry him; I am engaged to marry him now. She is resolved that he shall never make me his wife. He will die if I delay any longer. He will die if I don't crush her, like the reptile she is. She comes here—and what does she do? Keeps him prisoner under her own superintendence. Who gets his medicine? She gets it. Who cooks his food? She cooks it. The doors are locked. I might be a witness of what goes on; and I am kept out. The servants who ought to wait on him are kept out. She can do what she likes with his medicine; she can do what she likes with his food; she is infuriated with him for deserting her, and promising to marry me. Give him back to my care, or dreadful as it is to denounce my own sister, I shall claim protection from the magistrates."

I lost all fear of her; I stepped close up to the place at which she was standing; I cried out: "Of what, in God's name, do you accuse your sister?"

She answered: "I accuse her of poisoning Philip Dunboyne."

I ran out of the room; I rushed headlong down the stairs. The doctor heard me, and came running into the hall. I caught hold of him like a madwoman. "Eunece!" My breath was gone; I could only say: "Eunece!"

He dragged me into the dining-room. There was wine on the sideboard, which he had ordered medically for Philip. He forced me to drink some of it. It ran through me like fire; it helped me to speak. "Now tell me," he said, "what has she done to Eunice?"

"She brings a horrible accusation against her," I answered.

"What is the accusation?"

I told him.

He looked me through and through. "Take care!" he said. "No hysterics, no exaggeration. You may lead to dreadful consequences if you are not sure of yourself. If it's really true, say it again."

I said it again—quietly, this time.

These gentle sweet-tempered men are dreadful when they are once roused. I meant to have repeated to him what had passed upstairs. There was a fury in his face that burnt up the words on my lips. He snatched his hat off the hall table.

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"My duty."

He was out of the house before I could speak to him again.

LAST PERIOD.

TROUBLES AND TRIUMPHS OF THE FAMILY. RELATED BY THE GOVERNOR.

CHAPTER LXII.

Martyrs to gout know, by sad experience, that they suffer under one of the most capricious of maladies. An attack of this disease will shift, in the most unaccountable manner, from one part of the body to another; or, it will release the victim when there is every reason to fear that it is about to strengthen its hold on him; or, having shown the fairest promise of submitting to medical treatment, it will cruelly lay the patient prostrate again in a state of relapse. Adverse fortune, in my case, subjected me to this last and worst trial of endurance. Two months passed—months of pain aggravated by anxiety—before I was able to help Eunice and Miss Jillgall personally with my sympathy and advice.

During this interval, I heard regularly from the friendly and faithful Selina.

Terror and suspense, courageously endured day after day, seem to have broken down her resistance, poor soul, when Eunice's good name and Eunice's tranquility were threatened by the most infamous of false accusations. From that time, Miss Jillgall's method of expressing herself betrayed a gradual deterioration. I shall avoid presenting at a disadvantage a correspondent who has claims on my gratitude, if I give the substance only of what she wrote—assisted by the newspapers which she sent to me, while the legal proceedings were in progress.

Honest indignation does sometimes counsel us wisely. When the doctor left Miss Jillgall, in anger and in haste, he had determined on taking the course from which, as a humane man and a faithful friend, he had hitherto recoiled. It was no time, now, to shrink from the prospect of an exposure. The one hope of successfully encountering the vindictive wickedness of Helena lay in the resolution to be beforehand with her, in the appeal to the magistrates with which she had threatened Eunice and Miss Jillgall. The doctor's sworn information stated the whole terrible case of the poisoning ranging from his first suspicions and their confirmation to Helena's atrocious attempt to accuse her innocent sister of her own guilt. So firmly were the magistrates convinced of the serious nature of the case thus stated, that they did not hesitate to issue their warrant. Among the witnesses whose attendance was immediately secured, by the legal adviser to whom the doctor applied, were the farmer and his wife. It might be of the utmost importance to Eunice to prove the date on which she had left their house.

Helena was arrested while she was dressing to go out. Her composure was not for a moment disturbed. "I was on my way," she said coolly, "to make a statement before the justices. The sooner they hear what I have to say the better."

The attempt of this shameless wretch to "turn the tables" on poor Eunice—suggested, as I afterwards discovered, by the record of family history which she had quoted in her journal—was defeated with ease. The farmer and his wife proved the date at which Eunice had left her place of residence under their roof. The doctor's evidence followed. He proved, by the production of his professional diary, that the discovery of the attempt to poison his patient had taken place before the day of Eunice's departure from the farm, and that the first improvement in Mr. Philip Dunboyne's state of health had shown itself after that young lady's arrival to perform the duties of a nurse. To the wise precautions which she had taken—perverted by Helena to the purpose of a false accusation—the doctor attributed the preservation of the young man's life.

Having produced the worst possible impression on the minds of the magistrates, Helena was remanded. Her legal adviser had predicted this result; but the vindictive obstinacy of his client had set both experience and remonstrance at defiance.

At the renewed examination, the line of defence adopted by the prisoner's lawyer proved to be—mistaken identity.

It was asserted that she had never entered the chemist's shop; also, that the assistant had wrongly identified some other lady as Miss Helena Gracedieu; also, that there was not an atom of evidence to connect her with the stealing of the doctor's prescription-paper and the forgery of his writing. Other assertions to the same purpose followed, on which it is needless to dwell. The case for the prosecution was, happily, in competent hands. With the exception of one witness, cross-examination afforded no material help to the evidence for the defence.

The chemist swore positively to the personal appearance of Helena, as being the personal appearance of the lady who had presented the prescription. His assistant, pressed on the question of identity, broke down under cross-examination—purposely, as it was whispered, serving the interests of the prisoner. But the victory, so far gained by the defence, was successfully contested by the statement of the next witness, a respectable tradesman in the town. He had seen the newspaper report of the first examination, and had volunteered to present himself as a witness. A member of Mr. Gracedieu's congregation, his pew in the chapel was so situated as to give him a view of the minister's daughters occupying their pew. He had seen the prisoner on every Sunday, for years past; and he swore that he was passing the door of the chemist's shop, at the moment when she stepped out into the street, having a bottle covered with the customary white paper in her hand. The doctor and his servant were the next witnesses called. They were severely cross-examined. Some of their statements—questioned technically with success—received unexpected and powerful support, due to the discovery and production of the prisoner's diary. The entries, guardedly as some of them were written, revealed her motive for attempting to poison Philip Dunboyne; proved that she had purposely called on the doctor when she knew that he would be out; that she had entered the consulting-room, had examined the medical books, had found (to use her own written words) "a volume that interested her," and had used the prescription papers for the purpose of making notes. The notes themselves were not to be found; they had doubtless been destroyed. Enough, and more than enough, remained to make the case for the prosecution complete. The magistrates committed Helena Gracedieu for trial at the next assizes.

I arrived in the town, as well as I can remember, about a week after the trial had taken place.

Found guilty, the prisoner had been recommended to mercy by the jury—partly, in consideration of her youth; partly, as an expression of sympathy and respect for her unhappy father. The judge (a father himself) passed a lenient sentence. She was condemned to imprisonment for two years. The careful matron of the gaol had provided herself with a bottle of smelling-salts, in the fear that there might be need for it when Helena heard her sentence pronounced. Not the slightest sign of agitation appeared in her face or her manner. She lied to the last; asserting her innocence in a firm voice, and returning from the dock to the prison without requiring assistance from anybody.

Relating these particulars to me, in a state of ungovernable excitement, good Miss Jillgall ended with a little confession of her own which operated as a relief to my overburdened mind, after what I had just heard.

"I wouldn't own it," she said, "to anybody but a dear friend. One thing, in the dreadful disgrace that has fallen on us, I am quite at a loss to account for. Think of Mr. Gracedieu's daughter being one of those criminal creatures, on whom it was once your terrible duty to turn the key! Why didn't she commit suicide?"

"My dear lady, no thoroughly wicked creature ever yet committed suicide. Self-destruction, when it is not an act of madness, implies some acuteness of feeling—sensibility to remorse or to shame, or perhaps a distorted idea of making atonement. There is no such thing as remorse or shame, or hope of making atonement, in Helena's nature."

"But when she comes out of prison, what will she do?"

"Don't alarm yourself, my good friend. She will do very well."

"Oh, hush! hush! Poetical justice, Mr. Governor!"

"Poetical fiddlesticks, Miss Jillgall."

CHAPTER LXIII.

When the subject of the trial was happily dismissed, my first enquiry related to Eunice. The reply was made with an ominous accompaniment of sighs and sad looks. Eunice had gone back to her duties as governess at the farm. Hearing this, I asked naturally what had become of Philip.

Melancholy news, again, was the news that I now heard.

Mr. Dunboyne the elder had died suddenly, at his house in Ireland, while Philip was on his way home. When the funeral ceremony had come to an end, the will was read. It had been made only a few days before the testator's death; and the clause which left all his property to his son was preceded by expressions of paternal affection, at a time when Philip was in sore need of consolation. After alluding to a letter, received from his son, the old man added: "I always loved him, without caring to confess it; I detest scenes of sentiment, kissings, embracings, tears, and that sort of thing. But Philip has yielded to my wishes and has broken off a marriage which would have made him, as well as me, wretched for life. After this, I may speak my mind from my grave, and may tell my boy that I loved him. If the wish is likely to be of any use, I will add (on the chance)—God bless him."

"Does Philip submit to separation from Eunice?" I asked. "Does he stay in Ireland?"

"Not he, poor fellow! He will be here, to-morrow or next day. When I last wrote," Miss Jillgall continued, "I told him I hoped to see you again soon. If you can't help us (I mean with Eunice) that unlucky young man will do some desperate thing. He will join those madmen at large, who disturb poor savages in Africa, or go nowhere to find nothing in the Arctic regions."

"Whatever I can do, Miss Jillgall, shall be gladly done. Is it really possible that Eunice refuses to marry him, after having saved his life?"

"A little patience, please, Mr. Governor; let Philip tell his own story. If I try to do it, I shall only cry—and we have had tears enough lately, in this house."

Further consultation being thus deferred, I went upstairs to the Minister's room.

He was sitting by the window, in his favourite arm chair, absorbed in knitting! The person who attended on him, a good-natured patient fellow, had been a sailor in his younger days, and had taught Mr. Gracedieu how to use the needles. "You see it amuses him," the man said kindly. "Don't notice his mistakes; he thinks there isn't such another in the world for knitting as himself. You can see, sir, how he sticks to it." He was so absorbed over his employment that I had to speak to him twice, before I could induce him to look at me. The utter vain of his intellect did not appear to have exercised any disastrous influence over his bodily health. On the contrary, he had grown fatter since I had last seen him; his complexion had lost the pallor that I remembered—there was colour in his cheeks. "Don't you remember your old friend?" I said. He smiled, and nodded, and repeated the words: "Yes, yes; my old friend." It was only too plain that he had not the least recollection of me. "His memory is gone," the man said. "When he puts away his knitting, at night, I have to find it for him in the morning. But, there! he's happy—enjoys his victuals, likes sitting out in the garden and watching the birds. There's been a deal of trouble in the family, sir; and it has all passed over him like a wet sponge over a slate." The old sailor was right. If that wreck of a man had been capable of feeling and thinking, his daughter's disgrace would have broken his heart. In a world of sin and sorrow, is peaceable imbecility always to be pitied? I have known men who would have answered, without hesitation: "It is to be envied."

At breakfast, on the next day, the talk touched on those passages in Helena's diary, which had been produced in court as evidence against her.

I expressed a wish to see what revelation of a depraved nature the entries in the diary might present; and my curiosity was gratified. At a fitter time, I may find an opportunity of alluding to the impression produced on me by the diary. In the meanwhile, the event of Philip's return claims notice in the first place.

The poor fellow was so glad to see me that he shook hands as heartily, as if we had known each other from the time when he was a boy.

"Do you remember how kindly you spoke to me, when I called on you in London?" he asked. "If I have repeated those words once—but perhaps you don't remember them? You said: 'If I was as young as you are, I should not despair.' Well! I have said that to myself over and over again, for a hundred times at least. Eunice will listen to you, sir, when she will listen to nobody else. This is the first happy moment I have had for weeks past."

I suppose I must have looked glad to hear that. Anyway, Philip shook hands with me again.

Miss Jillgall was present. The gentle-hearted old maid was so touched by our meeting that she abandoned herself to the genial impulse of the moment, and gave Philip a kiss. The outraged claims of propriety instantly seized on her. She blushed as if the long-lost days of her girlhood had been found again, and ran out of the room.

"Now, Mr. Philip," I said, "I have been waiting at Miss Jillgall's suggestion, to get my information from you. There is something wrong between Eunice and yourself. What is it? and who is to blame?"

"Her vile sister is to blame," he answered. "That reptile was determined to sting us. And she has done it!" he cried, starting to his feet, and walking up and down the room, urged into action by his own unendurable sense of wrong. "I say, she has done it, after Eunice has saved me—done it, when Eunice was ready to be my wife."

"How has she done it?"

Between grief and indignation his reply was involved in a confusion of vehemently-spoken words, which I shall not attempt to reproduce. Eunice had reminded him that her sister had been publicly convicted of an infamous crime, and publicly punished for it by imprisonment. "If I consent to marry you," she said, "I stain you with my disgrace; that shall never be." With this resolution she had left him. "I have tried to convince her," Philip said, "that she will not be associated with her sister's disgrace when she bears my name; I have promised to take her far away from England, among people who have never even heard of her sister. Miss Jillgall has used her influence to help me. All in vain! There is no hope for us but in you. I am not thinking selfishly only of myself. She tries to conceal it—but, oh, she is broken-hearted! Ask the farmer's wife, if you don't believe me. Judge for yourself, sir. Go—for God's sake, go to the farm."

I made him sit down and compose himself.

"You may depend on my going to the farm," I answered. "I shall write to Eunice to-day, and follow my letter to-morrow." He tried to thank me; but I would not allow it. "Before I consent to accept the expression of your gratitude," I said, "I must know a little more of you than I know now. This is only the second occasion on which we have met. Let us look back a little, Mr. Philip Dunboyne. You were Eunice's affianced husband; and you broke faith with her. That was a rascally action. How do you defend it?"

His head sank. "I am ashamed to defend it," he answered.

I pressed him without mercy. "You own yourself," I said, "that it was a rascally action?"

"Use stronger language against me, even than that, sir—I deserve it."

"In plain words," I went on, "you can find no excuse for your conduct?"

"In the past time," he said, "I might have found excuses."

"But you can't find them now?"

"I must not even look for them now."

"Why not?"

"I owe it to Eunice to leave my conduct at its worst; with nothing said—by me—to defend it."

"What has Eunice done to have such a claim on you as that?"

"Eunice has forgiven me."

It was gratefully and delicately said. From that moment (if it had not been too soon to trust him with the confession) I might have owned that I forgave him, too. But the duty yet lay before me of making myself acquainted with the circumstances, from beginning to end of Eunice's melancholy love-story. Justified by my own knowledge, I might accept the position—the critical position, as I shall presently show—of Philip's friend.

After more than an hour of questions put without reserve, and of answers given without prevarication, I had travelled over the whole ground laid out by the narratives which appear in these pages, and had arrived at my conclusion. There was Philip Dunboyne, before me, resignedly waiting for my decision. A man with nothing absolutely wicked in him—but with a nature so perilously weak, in many respects, that it might drift into wickedness unless a stronger nature was at hand to hold it back. Married to a wife without force of character, the probabilities would point to him as likely to yield to examples which might make him a bad husband. Married to a wife with a will of her own, and with true love to sustain her—a wife who would know when to take the command, and how to take the command—a wife who, finding him tempted to commit actions unworthy of his better self, would be far-sighted enough to perceive that her husband's sense of honour might sometimes lose its balance, without being on that account hopelessly depraved—then, and in these cases only, the probabilities would point to Philip as a man likely to be the better and the happier for his situation, when the bonds of wedlock had got him. To the best of my ability I formed my judgment—and this, briefly stated, was the result.

So I offered my hand to Philip, and told him that he might consider me as his friend—with Eunice's best interests always held in reserve.

My next proceeding was to shut myself up in my room, and to seriously consider what course I should take, when I went to the farm-house on the next day.

Knowing what I alone knew, I held the marriage of these two young people at my disposal. I had only to relate what had happened on the day when the Chaplain brought the Minister to the prison, and the one obstacle to their union would be removed. But, without considering Philip, it was simply out of the question to do this, in mercy to Eunice herself. What was Helena's disgrace, compared with the infamy which stained the name of the poor girl's mother? The man must have been a monster indeed—who would not have shrunk from that disclosure as I shrank from it. What was the other alternative? To see it was easy enough; but to decide on adopting it was more than I had the resolution to do. Rashly enough, no doubt, I left my decision to be influenced by the coming interview with Eunice.

The next day, I drove to the farm. Philip's eccentrics persuaded me to let him be my companion, on one condition—that he waited in the carriage while I went into the house.

I had carefully arranged my ideas, and had decided on proceeding with the greatest caution, before I ventured on saying the all-important words which, once spoken, were not to be recalled. The worst of those anxieties, under which the delicate health of Mr. Gracedieu had broken down, was my anxiety now. Could I reconcile it to my conscience to permit a man, innocent of all knowledge of the truth, to marry the daughter of a condemned murderess, without honestly telling him what he was about to do? Did I deserve to be pitied? Did I deserve to be blamed?—my mind was still undecided when I entered the house.

She ran to meet me as if she had been my daughter; she kissed me as if she had been my daughter; she fondly looked up at me as if she had been my daughter. At the sight of that sweet young face, so sorrowful, and so patiently enduring sorrow, all my prepared talk, all my doubts and hesitations, everything artificial about me with which I had entered the room, vanished in an instant. I was resolved, come what might of it, that she should marry Philip. Impulse, in a man at the end of his life? Yes, impulse—and nothing else.

After she had thanked me for coming to see her, I saw her tremble. The uppermost interest in her heart was forcing its way outwards to expression, try as she might to keep it back. "Have you seen Philip?" she asked.

I was utterly reckless; I owned that he was outside, in the carriage. Before she could reproach me, I went on with what I had to say: "My child, I know what a sacrifice you have made; and I should honour your scruples, if you had any reason for feeling them."

"Any reason for feeling them?" She turned pale as she repeated the words.

An idea came to me. I rang for the servant, and sent her to the carriage to tell Philip to come in. "My dear, I am not putting you to any unfair trial." I assured her; "I am going to prove that I love you as truly as if you were my own child."

When they were both present, I resolved that they should not suffer a moment of needless suspense. Standing between them, I took Eunice's hand, and laid my other hand on Philip's shoulder, and spoke out plainly.

"I am here to make you both happy," I said. "I can remove the only obstacle to your marriage, and I mean to do it. But I must insist on one condition. Give me your promise, Philip, that you will ask for no explanations, and that you will be satisfied with the one true statement, which is all that I can offer to you."

He gave me his promise, without an instant's hesitation.

"Philip grants what I ask," I said to Eunice. "Do you grant it, too?"

Her hand turned cold in mine; but she spoke firmly when she said "Yes."

I gave her into Philip's care. It was his privilege to console and support her. It was my duty to say the decisive words:

"House your courage, dear Eunice; you are no more affected by Helena's disgrace than I am. You are not her sister. Her father is not your father; her mother was not your mother. I was present, in the time of your infancy, when Mr. Gracedieu's fatherly kindness received you as his adopted child. This, I declare to you both, on my word of honour, is the truth."

How she bore it, I am not able to say. My foolish old eyes were filling with tears. I could just see plainly enough to find my way to the door, and leave them together.

What had I done?

That was not the question. I had done well, if their happiness justified me.

What had I concealed?

I left Time to be my accomplice, and keep the secret: or to be my enemy, and betray me. The chances, either way, were perhaps equal. The deed was done.

CHAPTER LXIV.

The marriage was deferred, at Eunice's request, as an expression of respect to the memory of Philip's father.

When the time of delay had passed, it was arranged that the wedding ceremony should be held—after due publication of banns—at the parish church of the London suburb, in which my house was situated. Miss Jillgall was bridesmaid, and I gave away the bride. Before we set out for the church, Eunice asked leave to speak with me for a moment in private.

"Don't think," she said, "that I am forgetting my promise to be content with what you have told me about myself. I am not so ungrateful as that. But I do want, before I consent to be Philip's wife, to feel sure that I am not quite unworthy of him. Is it because I am of mean birth that you told me I was Mr. Gracedieu's adopted child—and told me no more?"

I could honestly satisfy her, so far. "Certainly not!" I said.

She put her arms round my neck. "Do you say that," she asked, "to make my mind easy? or do you say it on your word of honour?"

"On my word of honour."

We arrived at the church. Let Miss Jillgall describe the marriage, in her own inimitable way.

"No wedding breakfast, when you don't want to eat it. No wedding speeches, when nobody wants to make them, and nobody wants to hear them. And no false sentiment, shedding tears and reddening noses, on the happiest day in the whole year. A model marriage! I could desire nothing better, if I had any prospect of being a bride myself."

They went away for their honeymoon to a quiet place by the seaside, not very far from the town, in which Eunice had passed some of the happiest and the wretchedest days in her life. She persisted in thinking it possible that Mr. Gracedieu might recover the use of his faculties at the last, and might wish to see her on his death-bed. "His adopted daughter," she gently reminded me, "is his only daughter now." The doctor shook his head when I told him what Eunice had said to me—and, the sad truth must be told, the doctor was right.

Miss Jillgall returned, on the wedding-day, to take care of the good man who had befriended her in her hour of need.

Before the end of the week I heard from her, and was disagreeably reminded of an incident which we had both forgotten, absorbed as we were in other and greater interests at the time.

Mrs. Tenbruggen had again appeared on the scene! She had written to Miss Jillgall, from Paris, to say that she had heard of old Mr. Dunboyne's death, and that she wished to have the letter returned, which she had left for delivery to Philip's father on the day when Philip and Eunice were married. I had my own suspicions of what that letter might contain; and I regretted that Miss Jillgall had sent it back without first waiting to consult me. My misgivings, thus excited, were increased by more news of no very welcome kind. Mrs. Tenbruggen had decided on returning to her professional pursuits in England. Massage, now the fashion everywhere, had put money into her pocket among the foreigners; and her husband, finding that she persisted in keeping out of his reach, had consented to a compromise. He was ready to submit to a judicial separation; in consideration of a little income which his wife had consented to settle on him, under the advice of her lawyer.

Some days later, I received a delightful letter from Philip and Eunice, reminding me that I had engaged to pay them a visit at the seaside. My room was ready for me, and I was left to choose my own day. I had just begun to write my reply, gladly accepting the invitation, when an ominous circumstance occurred. My servant announced "a lady;" and I found myself face to face with—Mrs. Tenbruggen!

She was as cheerful as ever, and as eminently agreeable as ever.

"I have heard it all from Selina," she said. Philip's marriage to Eunice (I shall go and congratulate them, of course), and the catastrophe (how dramatic!) of Helena Gracedieu. I warned Selina that Miss Helena would end badly. To tell the truth, she frightened me. I don't deny that I am a mischievous woman when I find myself affronted, quite capable of taking my revenge in my own small spiteful way. But poison and murder—ah, the frightful subject; let us drop it, and talk of something that doesn't make my hair (it's really my own hair) stand on end. Has Selina told you that I have got rid of my charming husband, on easy pecuniary terms? Oh, you know that? Very well. I will tell you something that you don't know. Mr. Governor, I have found you out."

"May I venture to ask how?"

"When I guessed which was which of those two girls," she answered, "and guessed wrong, you deliberately encouraged the mistake. Very clever, but you overdid it. From that moment, though I kept it to myself, I began to fear I might be wrong. Do you remember Low Lanes, my dear sir? A charming old church. My lawyer consulted the Register; and the date of Helena's birthday set me right at last. I know, as well as you do, that Philip has married the adopted child. He has had a mother-in-law who was banged, and, what is more, he has the honour, through his late father, of being otherwise connected with the murdress by marriage—as his aunt!"

Bewilderment and dismay deprived me of my presence of mind. "How did you discover that?" I was foolish enough to ask.

"Do you remember when I brought the baby to the prison?" she said. "The father—as I mentioned at the time—had been a dear and valued friend of mine. No person could be better qualified to tell me who had married his wife's sister. If that lady had been living, I should never have been troubled with the charge of the child. Any more questions?"

"Only one. Is Philip to hear of this?"

"Oh, for shame! I don't deny that Philip insulted me grossly, in one way; and that Philip's late father insulted me grossly, in another way. But Mamma Tenbruggen is a Christian. She returns good for evil, and wouldn't for the world disturb the connubial felicity of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dunboyne."

The moment the woman was out of my house, I sent a telegram to Philip to say that he might expect to see me that night. I caught the last train in the evening; and I sat down to supper with those two harmless young creatures, knowing I must prepare the husband for what threatened them, and weakly deferring it, when I found myself in their presence, until the next day. Eunice was, in some degree, answerable for this hesitation on my part. No one could look at her husband, and fail to see that he was a supremely happy man. But I detected signs of care in the wife's face.

Before breakfast the next morning I was out on the beach, trying to decide how the inevitable disclosure might be made. Eunice joined me. Now, when we were alone, I asked if she was really and completely happy. Quietly and sadly she answered: "Not yet."

I hardly knew what to say. My face must have expressed disappointment and surprise.

"I shall never be quite happy," she resumed, "till I know what it is that you kept from me on that memorable day. I don't like having a secret from my husband—though it is not my secret.

"Remember your promise," I said.

"I don't forget it," she answered. "I can only wish that my promise would keep back the thoughts that come to me in spite of myself."

"What thoughts?"

"There is something, as I believe, in the story of my parents which you are afraid to confide to me. Oh, if you would only trust me! I could bear anything better than my own dreadful doubts!"

"My dear, I relieved your mind of those doubts, on the morning of your marriage."

"No. My mother—the doubt of her is the doubt that torments me now."

"What do you mean?"

She put her arm in mine, and held by it with both hands.

"The mock-mother!" she whispered. "Do you remember that dreadful Vision, that horrid whispering temptation in the dead of night? *Was* it a mock-mother? Oh, pity me! I don't know who my mother was. I daren't ask myself if she was good or bad!"

Those words decided me at last. Could she suffer more than she had suffered already, if I trusted her with the truth? I ran the risk. There was a time of silence that filled me with terror. The interval passed. She took my hand, and put it to her heart. "Does it beat as if I was frightened?" she asked.

No! It was beating calmly.

"Does it tell you the truth?" she went on.

It told me that I had not surprised her. That unforgotten Vision of the night had prepared her for the worst. "I know," I said, "that those whispered temptations overpowered you again, when you and Helena met on the stairs, and you forbade her to enter Philip's room. And I know that love had conquered once more when you were next seen sitting by Philip's bedside. Tell me—have you any misgivings now? Is there fear in your heart of the return of that tempting spirit in you, in the time to come?"

"Not while Philip lives!"

There, where her love was—there her safety was. And she knew it! She suddenly left me. I asked where she was going.

"To tell Philip," was the reply.

She was waiting for me at the door, when I followed her to the house.

"Is it done?" I said.

"It is done," she answered.

"What did he say?"

"He said: 'My darling, if I could be fonder of you than ever, I should be fonder of you now.'"

I have been blamed for being too ready to confide to Philip the precious trust of Eunice's happiness. If that reply does not justify me, where is justification to be found?

POSTSCRIPT.

Later in the day, Mrs. Tenbruggen arrived to offer her congratulations. She asked for a few minutes with Philip alone. As a cat elaborates her preparations for killing a mouse, so the human cat elaborated her preparations for killing Philip's happiness. He remained uninjured by her teeth and her claws. "Somebody," she said, "has told you of it already?" And Philip answered: "Yes; my wife."

For some months longer, Mr. Gracedieu lingered. One morning, he said to Eunice: "I want to teach you to knit. Sit by me, and see me do it." His hands fell softly on his lap; his head sank little by little on her shoulder. She could just hear him whisper: "How pleasant it is to sleep!" Never was Death's dreadful word more gently done.

Our married pair live now on the paternal estate in Ireland; and Miss Jillgall reigns queen of domestic affairs. I am still strong enough to pass my autumn holidays in that pleasant house.

At times, my memory reverts to Helena Gracedieu.

The reading of her diary had set her before me a self-painted fiend. How little I knew of that terrible creature when I first met with her and thought she was the true child of her mother! It was weak indeed to compare the mean little vice of Mrs. Gracedieu with the diabolical depravity of her daughter's nature! Here, the doctrine of hereditary transmission of moral qualities must own that it fails. Helena inherits nothing. The wickedness that originates in itself, is the wickedness that festers in that black soul.

She left the prison, on the expiration of her sentence, so secretly that it was impossible to trace her. Some months later Miss Jillgall received an illustrated newspaper published in the United States. She showed me one of the portraits in it.

"Do you recognise the illustrious original?" she asked, with indignant emphasis on the last two words. I recognised Helena. "Now read her new title," Miss Jillgall continued.

I read "The Reverend Miss Gracedieu."

The biographical notice followed. Here is an extract: "This eminent lady, once the victim of a shocking miscarriage of justice, is now the distinguished leader of a new community—Priestess of the Worship of Pure Reason."

"I once asked you," said Miss Jillgall "what Helena would do when she came out of prison, and you said she would do very well. Oh, Mr. Governor, Solomon was nothing to you!"

THE END.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Activ	July 16	Revsbeck	Dan. str	355	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Albany	July 9	Ed Porter	Brit. str	1489	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Bonarty	July 15	Bontillier	Brit. str	1119	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bisagno	July 11	Tagnasso	Ital. str	1496	Carlowitz & Co	Bombay
Carisbrooke	July 15	R. Cess	Brit. str	973	Morris & Ray	
China	July 15	Ulderup	Ger. str	842	Melchers & Co	
City of Sydney	Jan. 16	D. E. Friolo	Amr.str	3016	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Danube	July 9	Auld	Brit. str	561	Butterfield & Swire	S. Francisco
Deccan	July 16	P. Case	Brit. str	2922	P. & O. S. N. Co	—
Denteros	July 12	Iwersen	Ger. str	1198	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Devawongse	July 3	P. H. Loff	Brit.str	1057	Yuen Fat Hong	
Duburg	July 12	Bertelsen	Ger. str	921	Melchers & Co	
Fatshan	June 15	S.W.Goggin	Brit. str	1425	H.C.& M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hankow	—	Lloyd	Brit.str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Homan	—	G.B. Lefavom	Brit. str	1344	H.C.& M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hisuns	Sept. 15	Ezura	Fr. str	779	Bun Hin & Co	For sale
Independent	July 10	Schaefer	Ger. str	871	Wieler & Co	
Japan	June 25	Gardner	Brit. str	1885	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Kinkiang	—	W. E. Clarke	Brit. str	1061	H.C.& M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Kiung-chow	—	W. S. Melver	Brit. str	288	H.C.& M. Steamboat Co	
Kong Beng	July 13	R. Jones	Brit. str	862	Yuen Fat Hong	
Marie	July 13	Hohlfahn	Ger. str	704	A. R. Marty	
Namoa	July 14	Goddard	Brit. str	884	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Natal	July 17	Such	Fr. str	2994	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Oceanic	July 16	Metcalfe	Brit. str	3308	O. & O. S. N. Co	S. Francisco
Pasig	—	—	Brit. str	284	Chinese	Canton
P. C. C. Kiuo	July 17	Benson	Brit. str	1011	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Peking	July 11	Henermann	Ger. str	956	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Pilot Fish	—	Stepani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co	
Polyphemia	July 13	Schaefer	Ger. str	1013	Siemssen & Co	Yokohama
Powan	—	J.P. Hoyland	Brit. str	1842	H.C.& M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Recorder	April 28	Madge	Brit. str	170	E.E.A.& C. Telegraph Co	
Sa-hulien	July 17	Hemery	Fr. str	2514	Messageries Maritimes	Europe
Sarpedon	July 17	Ch